The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 7927.—VOL. XLVIII. MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863. PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTH.

On the 30th ultimo, at Bathurst, the wife of P. W. Street, of Dundalk, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 30th ultimo, at the residence of her parents, Bathurst-street, Sydney, Grace Hannah Sarah, the only and beloved daughter of Mr. James Partridge, aged 7 years and 9 months.

On Saturday, 31st ultimo, at the Darling Nursery, after a lingering illness, Jane, relict of the late Thomas Shopherd, Esq., aged 67 years.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INTERCOLONIAL (NEW ZEALAND) ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS during the ensuing year will leave Sydney each month as under:—
For AUCKLAND, (AUCKLAND) .. .. 15th.
Returning to SYDNEY about .. .. .. 8th.
For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER AND OTAGO, (PRINCE ALFRED) .. 25th.
Returning to SYDNEY about .. .. .. 20th.
INTERPROVINCIAL SERVICE, NEW ZEALAND.
A STEAMER awaits ARRIVAL of the SYDNEY STEAMSHIP at AUCKLAND, and LEAVES THE MANUKAU on the 24th for Taranaki, Nelson, Picton, Wellington, Port Cooper, Otago, and the Bluff, connecting with Invercargill. RETURNS from BLUFF on the 6th, calling at all the above places, and ARRIVES AGAIN AT MANUKAU, 18th of each month.
A Steamer LEAVES AUCKLAND HARBOUR the 9th, touching at Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Otago. RETURNS from OTAGO with the English mails about the 18th, touching again at above ports, and ARRIVES at AUCKLAND about 28th of each month.
Time Tables may be seen at the Office, Grafton Wharf, where full information will be given.
JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS by the A. S. N. Co.'s Steamships to Port Denison.—From and after this date, the freights by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamships to Port Denison will be—
Dead weight .. 60s. per ton
Measurement .. 80s. ditto.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.'S Steam to the HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.
On WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7, the PATERSON, for Clarence Town direct.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Office—foot of Market-street.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Steam to and from the Hunter during the month of October, 1863.
FROM SYDNEY.
MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
TUESDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
FRIDAY, at 11 p.m., the MORPETH.
SATURDAY, at 7 a.m., the PATERSON.
Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN direct, every WEDNESDAY, at 7 a.m.
FROM MORPETH.
MONDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
MONDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON
TUESDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
THURSDAY, at 7 a.m., the MORPETH.
THURSDAY, at 2 p.m., the PATERSON.
FRIDAY, at 2 p.m., the CITY of NEWCASTLE.
P. J. COHEN, Manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS
MELBOURNE—BALCLUTHA, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.
HUNTER RIVER.—COLLAROY, TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, at 11; and COONAMBARA, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.—ILLALONG, TO-MORROW MORNING, TUESDAY, at 7.
BRISBANE—URARA, THIS AFTERNOON, MONDAY, at 5.
ROCKHAMPTON—DIAMANTINA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.
PORT DENISON and PIONEER RIVER, via ROCKHAMPTON—DIAMANTINA, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5. (If sufficient cargo offer the DIAMANTINA will go on to the BURDEKIN RIVER.)
PORT DENISON, via ROCKHAMPTON.—JAMES PATERSON, about 7th November.
The BRISBANE to IPSWICH.—The BRISBANE, and the IPSWICH, daily.
BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON direct.—URARA, about 5th November.
SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMSHIPS.—To GRAFTON direct.—The GRAFTON, on MONDAY, at 8 p.m.
The RICHMOND RIVER via NEWCASTLE.—The RAINBOW, 24 hours after arrival.
TILMOUTH F. DYE, Secretary.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9; leaving BROOKFORD, the following morning, at 8.
Erskine Wharf.

ILLAWARRA S. N. CO.'S STEAMERS TO
WOLLONGONG—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon; and KIAMA, at 11 p.m.
LADULLA.—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
SHOALHAVEN RIVER—KEMBLA, THIS DAY, at noon.
KIAMA—KIAMA, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—HUNTER, TO-MORROW, at 11 p.m.
WOLLUMBULA—KIAMA, on WEDNESDAY, at 10 a.m.
N.B.—Goods for Clyde steamer not later than 11 30 a.m.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EXTRA TRIPS.—From THIS DAY, these steamers will ply as follows:—
The PARRAMATTA, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m. from SYDNEY, at 9 a.m., 1 15, 4 30, and 6 p.m.
The 8 o'clock steamer from Parramatta will, on arrival at Sydney, proceed to MANLY BEACH, returning in time for the 4 30 trip to Parramatta. The charge for the short trip will be only one shilling extra on the return fare.
Phœnix Wharf, 12th October.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER, DAILY.—
Phœnix Wharf, Woolloomooloo, Watson's Bay,
10 0 10.30 3 0
Return—single tickets, 1s.; return tickets, 1s. 6d.
S. H. WILSON.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS daily.

Circular Quay.	Woolloomooloo.	Manly.
10-15, 2-15, 5-45.	10-30, 2-30,	8-15 2 30 6 45

Fare—single ticket 1s. S. H. WILSON.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The LIGHTNING, M. SUGDEN, master, is now receiving at JOHN RAYNER, Victoria Wharf.

STEAM TO MACLEAY RIVER.—NEW MOON, on WEDNESDAY, first. W. DALTON, agent.

FOR THER, for MANNING RIVER.—For freight or passage apply on board, Victoria Wharf.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER, going to CORIKI.—The COMMERCE, now receiving cargo, and sails TO-MORROW.
Apply at Wright's Wharf. WILLIAM WRIGHT.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, going up to HURSLY.—The schooner CARNATION, J. SMITH, master, on WEDNESDAY next. For freight or passage apply to T. M'CAFFERY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE.—The RHODERICK DHU, now loading at the Baltic Wharf.
N.B. Freight.—Twenty shillings per ton measurement, and sixpence per ton dead weight.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FIRST VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The favourite schooner ALBION, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have immediate dispatch.
Apply J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper schooner MARTHA ELLEN, being under charter, will have quick dispatch. Receiving cargo at Albion Wharf.
For freight or passage apply J. THORNE, 313, George-street.

ONLY VESSEL for ROCKHAMPTON.—The unrivalled clipper schooner COLONIST, J. R. SCARBOROW commander, will sail first fair wind.
For freight or passage, apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

ONLY VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The schooner MAID OF RIVERTON, GAHAN, master, will meet with quick dispatch.
MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF, without lightering.—The MAID OF RIVERTON, GAHAN, master. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, Bridge-street.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—First vessel, the beautiful A1 clipper schooner AGNES JESSIE, apply to Captain M'KINLAY, on board, or to R. H. DURHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.
For freight of maize, 6d. per bushel, delivered on Melbourne Wharf without any lightering.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The A1 fast sailing barque MARY AGNES, E. T. DARBY, master, is now rapidly receiving cargo at the Commercial Wharf, and will positively sail on TUESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to C. B. BOND, 64, Sussex-street; or to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

FIRST VESSEL for MELBOURNE WHARF.—The A1 clipper barque METEOR is now fast loading; has only room for a few tons, for which early application is necessary.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodations, apply on board, at Reddam and Leslie's Wharf; T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.
*** Shippers of maize may depend upon this being the first vessel away.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.—The brig ESTRELLA, DAVIS, master, is now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will sail about 5th November.
For freight or passage apply MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR AUCKLAND direct.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, P. JONES, commander (now hourly expected), will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

CHARLOTTE ANDREWS FOR AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs THIS DAY. Shippers will please complete their shipments pass ENTRIES, and forward bills of lading for signature.
For freight or passage, having unrivalled accommodations, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf, J. A. BROWN, Spring-street; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR THE GOLD-FIELDS, OTAGO.—The A1 clipper ship CITY OF QUEBEC, COLTHAN, commander, now discharging at Circular Quay, will sail in ten days should a sufficient number of passengers offer by noon on MONDAY next.
Early application is requested. MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

ONLY VESSEL for PORT COOPER and OAMARU.—The A1 clipper ship FANNY MERRIMAN, J. R. VANDERVORD, commander, is now fast loading, and being under charter, will be quickly dispatched.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The A1 clipper Chilian barque DOMINGO THAYER, master, will sail positively on WEDNESDAY, 4th November next. Has room for a few tons light freight and cabin passengers.
Apply to HENRIQUES, JOUBERT, and CO., 229, George-street.

FOR MAURITIUS direct.—The first-class fast sailing barque CLARA SAYERS, JAMES BREMNER, commander, will sail on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
For freight or passage apply to Captain BREMNER on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to E. M. SAYERS, 324, George-street.

FOR SHANGHAI direct.—The fine A1 Hamburgh clipper barque MACASSAR, J. BOHM, commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.
For freight or passage apply immediately to the undersigned, F. G LENDER and CO., agents, 60, New Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on THURSDAY, the 5th November, at noon, the splendid clipper ship WILLIAM DUTHIE, 968 tons register, will positively sail as above. Has two side cabins disengaged.
Apply to Captain DUTHIE, on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.
N.B.—Shippers are informed that this vessel will not receive any wool after TUESDAY, the 4th instant.

FOR LONDON Direct.—To follow the William Duthie.—The favourite Aberdeen clipper ship WOOLLOOMOOLOO, 626 tons register, T. B. AYLING, commander, is now taking on board her outward cargo. Passengers are invited to inspect her superior accommodations.
Apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

FOR LONDON.—FOR FEBRUARY WOOL SALES.—The fine A1 clipper ship ISLES OF THE SOUTH, 821 tons register, JAMES SENNETT, commander, has all her dead weight, and will be dispatched on 12th November.
Wool received at Marsden's shed.
Intending passengers are invited to inspect her cabin accommodation, which is unsurpassed by any vessel in the trade. Can take a few steerage passengers.
Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

TO PASSENGERS FOR LONDON.—The following well-known ships will be dispatched as under:—

	Tons.	Commanders.	To sail.
ISLES OF THE SOUTH	821	J. Sennett ..	12 Nov. 1863
LA HOGUE	1331	J. Williams..	10 Jan. 1864
DUNCAN DUNBAR	1374	J. B Swanson	10 Feb. 1864

As many of the cabins are already in treaty for, early application is necessary to
GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Agents.

FIRST PASSENGER VESSEL FOR LONDON.—The clipper ship SHACKAMAXON, 989 tons register, JOHN E. TEULON, commander. Now loading at Towns' Wharf, principal portion of dead weight being engaged, will have quick despatch. Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay. This vessel has excellent accommodation for second cabin and steerage passengers.
Rates of Passage:—
Steerage £17 0 0
Second Cabin 28 0 0
For freight or passage apply to Captain TEULON; to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.; or to FREDERICK ESSWORTH.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct; to sail early in January. Messrs. Green's splendid A1 frigate-built ship ALFRED, 1400 tons, FREDERICK DE CARTERET, commander.
Passengers to London are invited to inspect the cabins of this fine ship, which are lofty, spacious, and ventilated by large ports.
An experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.
The outward run to Melbourne was made in 84 days.
RATES:
First cabin, according to arrangement.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20
Is now ready to receive wool at Talbot's Store, Circular Quay.
For plans of cabins, freights, &c., apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

MESSRS. MONEY WIGRAM and SONS' (of Blackwall Yard, London), LINE OF PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON. To SAIL on the 5th November, the renowned clipper ship SUFFOLK, 1100 tons, J. B. MARTIN, commander. Has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.
RATES FROM MELBOURNE:
First cabin, according to agreement.
Second ditto £30
Third ditto £20
Steerage (open berths) £16
J. B. METCALFE and CO., Bridge-street.

SHIP CINDERELLA, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to PASS ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf.
J. T. ARMITAGE and CO., agents.

SHIP LA HOGUE, from LONDON.—Consignees by this vessel are requested to pass ENTRIES at once for Circular Quay. Any goods impeding the discharge will be cleared, landed, and stored at consignees' risk and expense; and the ship will not be responsible for any damage to, or loss of, cargo after being landed. Bills of lading must be produced at the office of the undersigned, and orders for delivery obtained before any goods can leave the wharf. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

SHIP WILLIAM DUTHIE for LONDON.—Notice.—All ACCOUNTS against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate at the office of the undersigned by noon on TUESDAY, 3rd November, or they cannot be recognised. JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

ALL ACCOUNTS against the barque RODERICK DHU to be sent in to the undersigned, by noon, THIS DAY, otherwise they will not be recognised. LINCKER and CO., 166, Lower George-street.

CHARTER.—For Charter, the clipper Lubeck bark EMMA and MATHILDE, 360 tons. Apply on board, to Captain BEHRENS; or to BROWN and CO.

WANTED, to SELL, a small sailing YACHT. Apply Mrs. H. MAY, Donnelly-street, Happy Valley, Balmain.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The attention of the public is respectfully directed to a PETITION (now lying for signature at various business establishments in the city), praying the Colonial Treasurer to reserve a portion of the Queen's Wharf, adjoining the tramway terminus, for the convenience of the public to embark on board steamers plying to different places in this harbour. S. H. WILSON, Manly Beach Steamers' Office, 67, Lower George-street.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF MR. C. MAINE (formerly of 107, Collins-st west, Melbourne) would send his ADDRESS to J. HENRY, at Gordon and Gotch's, Hunter-street, Sydney, he would feel obliged.

MR. or Mrs. OLIVER RICHARDSON, who arrived in the colony some 20 or 25 years ago, from Scotland, will oblige by communicating with GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., 84, Margaret-street, Sydney.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a dividend of five per cent. for the half-year ended the 30th September last, will be payable at the Company's office, George-street, Sydney, on and after Monday, the 2nd November next.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, secretary.
Sydney, 28th October.

WARATAH COAL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that the First General MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held, in accordance with section 23 of the Company's Act of Incorporation, at the Company's Offices, Moss's Buildings, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the third day of November next ensuing, at three o'clock in the afternoon.
By order of the Directory,
6th October. GEORGE SPAIGHT, secretary.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that pursuant to Clause XIX of the Deed of Settlement, a Special General MEETING of the Proprietors of the Australian Joint Stock Bank is called for TUESDAY, the 3rd November next, at the Banking-house, in Sydney, at 12 o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the propriety of increasing the capital of the Company to £500 000, by the creation and allotment of 12 500 new shares of £10 each. It is necessary that not less than half the paid up capital of the Bank be represented at the meeting in person or by proxy.
By order of the Board of Directors.
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.
Sydney, 13th October.

COLONIAL INDUSTRY.—A Public MEETING of the Coachmakers and all other parties interested in colonial manufactory, will be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, THIS (Monday) EVENING, the 2nd November, at half-past seven p.m.—the Worshipful the Mayor in the chair.
Delegates from all other trades are invited to co-operate with the coachmakers in petitioning the Parliament on the above subject.
By order of the Committee,
JAMES GIBSON, hon. sec.

UNION CLUB.—NOTICE.—A Building MEETING of the members of this Club will be held on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of November, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p.m. By order,
THOMAS C. BENTLEY, secretary.

THE Journeymen Tailors' Trade Society, meets next MONDAY, 9th instant, at M'MASTER'S.

VOLUNTEER SMALL-BORE RIFLE CLUB.—TO-NIGHT, at 7.30 p.m., for the consideration of rules, at the Volunteer Office. W. C. WINDEYER.

Volunteer Brigade Office,
Sydney, 31st October, 1863.

BRIGADE ORDER.—With reference to the Brigade Order of the 29th instant, the Suburban Battalion will PARADE on the 14th proximo, with the Sydney Battalion, in consequence of the unavoidable absence of the Inspecting Field Officer on the 7th.
(Signed) JOHN FRANCIS KEMPT, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspecting Field Officer.

THE STAFF of the VOLUNTEERS will be paid at the Volunteer Office, Hyde Park, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.
(Signed) JOHN FRANCIS KEMPT,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Inspecting Field-Officer.

JEWISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—DEBATE THIS EVENING, at eight o'clock. Subject: "Is it desirable to promote the culture of music amongst the masses" DAVID COHEN, Honorary Secretary.

THE BAND OF HOPE, connected with the New South Wales Total Abstinence Society, will recite THIS EVENING for the quarterly prizes, at Sussex-street Chapel, half-past seven. C. CARR, secretary.

RETURN PICNIC.—A MEETING of the Committee to the Return Picnic to the Mayor of Sydney will take place at the New Metropolitan Hotel, King-street, THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at half-past seven o'clock. A full attendance is requested.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon sec.

RETURN PICNIC to the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Sydney.—The committee for carrying out the above have made arrangements that the PICNIC take place on TUESDAY, 10th November next. Tickets may be obtained from any of the members. Gentlemen, £1; ladies, 10s. each.
JOSEPH R. CLAYTON, hon sec.

NEWTOWN SCHOOL OF ARTS.—A GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above institution will take place on MONDAY, the 2nd November, at 8 o'clock p.m. J. S. LANGRIDGE, secretary.

NEWTOWN CRICKET CLUB.—The usual monthly MEETING will be held at the Terminus Inn, Newtown, THIS EVENING, at half past 7 p.m. Business—To make arrangements for open match ground. A full attendance requested. THOMAS J. DAY, honorary secretary.

A LECTURE on a TOUR to the Southern Provinces of New Zealand will be delivered in the Court-house, Campbelltown, on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7 p.m., by the Rev. JOHN GIBSON.

AMATEUR INSTRUMENTALISTS invited to attend the Philharmonic Society's Practice in St. James's School-room, Castlereagh-street, THIS EVENING, at half-past 7.
THOMAS J. SOUTHERN, Honorary Secretary.

EAGAR'S ELECTION.—The Committee are requested to MEET at the Central Committee Rooms, on MONDAY, November 2nd, at half-past 7 o'clock.
HENRY SELBY, hon. sec.

EAGAR'S ELECTION.—All ACCOUNTS against the Committee are requested to be sent to the hon. secretary, at the Central Committee Rooms, Criterion Hotel, before 12 o'clock on MONDAY, November 2nd, for immediate payment.
HENRY SELBY, hon. sec.

A. B. M. is leaving town for a few weeks; will call at old address for information, on his return.

KELLEY'S Phrenological Chambers, 249, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street. Register from 2s. 6d.

NOTICE to the Sporting world of Sydney.—Mr. FRANCIS HOBSON desires it to be notified that he has never held the office of treasurer to any racing club whatever; and that the gentleman alluded to in a late number of the Melbourne BELL'S LIFE has been a resident of Sydney now some months.
FRANCIS HOBSON, T.C., Melbourne.
Tattersall's Hotel, 31st October.

NOTICE.—We have appointed Mr. ALFRED COOPER our Collector from this date.
FARMER and PAINTER.
Victoria House, 31st October, 1863.

NOTICE.—All Persons having any CLAIMS against ROBERT HASWELL, at the Royal Standard Hotel, are requested to forward them for immediate payment. ROBERT HASWELL.

IN THE ASSIGNED ESTATE OF THOMAS M'KEOWN.—Creditors in the above Estate are requested to send in a statement of their claims to the Trustee, at the office of the undersigned, without delay. D. A. DAVIS, accountant, at No. 311, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.
IN THE Goods of JAMES HYNES, late of Newtown, deceased.—Notice is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made at the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in the ecclesiastical jurisdiction, that administration of the goods, chattels, credits, and effects of the said James Hynes, deceased, be granted to HONORAH HYNES, of Castlereagh-street, dealer, the widow of the said deceased.
Dated the 26th day of September, 1863.
THOMAS ADAMS, Proctor for the said Honorah Hynes, 23, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

LOST, on 1st November, a Chesnut HORSE, with two white hind feet, a white star on the forehead, and a black patch over the nose; branded W with diamond underneath. Whoever will bring the same to Mr. CRIPPS, 255, Pitt-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, on Sunday morning, a small Gold Amethyst BROOCH, in St. Andrew's Church, or coming from it to South Head Road. The finder, on bringing the same to 24, Burton-street, will be rewarded.

LOST, Stolen, or Strayed, one Grey MARE, branded B on near shoulder; 10s. reward. E. BROWN Smithfield.

LOST, White TERRIER DOG, long hair, with German silver chain collar. Ten shillings reward. HOBERT HUNT, Royal Mint.

STRAY HORSE.—A Light Chesnut Horse, unbranded, stripe on face, has been on my run for the last eight months, unless removed, and all expenses paid, he will be sold by auction, in Berrima, on Saturday, the 7th day of November next. WILLIAM SIMPSON, Big River, Mittagong.

PRINCE OF WALES OPERA HOUSE.
Sole Lessee ..... Mr. W. S. Lyster.
Seventh Night of the Engagement of Miss GEORGIA HODSON.
By particular request, and for positively the last time, the Grand Fairy Extravaganza of
THE KING OF THE PEACOCKS.
Will be presented this MONDAY, November 2nd.
DRAMATIS PERSONÆ
ISLANDERS AND INLANDERS.
Argus, the Brilliant-eyed, King of the Peacocks .... Miss GEORGIA HODSON
Florizel, the Fair, King of the Verdant Valley .... Miss Fanny Young
Prince Jessamy (his brother) ..... Miss Maggie Griffiths
Poo-lee-ha-ke, captain and part owner of the Chinese Junk ..... Mr. Frederick Younge
Soyer Tranquille, Chef de Cuisine to H.M. the King of the Peacocks ..... Mr. G. H. Rogers
O'Dent-know-who—pronounced "O'Donoghue," a Milesian ..... Mr. Hogan
Pege of the Back Stairs ..... Mr Daniels
Rumfidus, daughter of the Baroness ..... Miss Murphy
Princess Rosetta, sister to Florizel .... Miss A. M. Quinn
Baroness Von Huggermugger, Ex-Nurse and Governante ..... Mrs. Crosby
FAIRYLANDERS.
Fairy Faithful, a loyal "Old Fairy-lander" .... Miss M. Corcoran
Fairy Fickle, a fast "Young Fairy-lander.. Miss J. Corcoran
A Mere Fly, such as may fly in Fairy Land—quite a "Lusus Naturæ" ..... Mr. C. Walsh
Frefillon, a Green Dog with one ear ..... Mr. Morrison
Guards, Attendants, Pages, Cooks, Chinamen, &c., by a numerous train of Auxiliaries, and to give effect to the Operatic Selections, an efficient Chorus has been engaged.
Magnificent Last Scene—Fairy Festive Hall! Shower of Gold! and Cascades and Fountains of Real Water.
To commence with, for the second time, Planché's celebrated drama of
LAVATER.
Lavater ..... Mr. Bartlett
TUESDAY, Grand OPERA NIGHT, on which occasion will be presented, by request Donizetti's chef d'œuvre,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR!
Edgardo ..... Mr. Squires
Enrico ..... Mr Farquharson
Arturo ..... Mr F. Trevor
Raimondo ..... Mr. J E Kitts
Lucia ..... Madame Lucy Escott
On Wednesday, and during the week, will be given the Fairy Extravaganza of
NOUREDDIN; or, THE FAST YOUNG TURK AND THE PRETTY PERSIAN.
With New Costumes, Scenery, Machinery, &c.
Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls 2s. 6d.
Carriages may be ordered at 11 o'clock, to set down with horses' heads towards Hunter street, take up towards King-street. Box office open from 12 till 3 o'clock daily, for the sale of seats

VICTORIA THEATRE.
Immense success of
CARTOUCHE—The FRENCH JACK SHEPPARD
Continued enthusiasm at the Prize Burlesque
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE.
The great artist Madame MARIE DURET, in her wonderful impersonation of
CARTOUCHE!
Madame GORDON HYDE,
the greatest operatic burlesque actress of the day, as Manrico.
THIS EVENING, Monday, November 2nd,
The programme will commence with
CARTOUCHE!
Cartouche (original character) ..... Madame Marie Duret.
To conclude with
ILL-TREATED IL TROVATORE!
Manrico ..... Madame Gordon Hyde.
Azucena ..... Mr. J. P. Hyde.
Song—Peace inviting } Madame GORDON HYDE.
Song—Harkee la Morte }
On TUESDAY, the great Adelphi Drama THE HARVEST HOME.
Mr. CHARLES DILLON, the eminent tragedian, will appear and play a farewell engagement, prior to his departure for London.

SCHOOL OF ARTS,
PITT-STREET.
Messrs POUSSARD and DOUAY'S
Grand Evening
CONCERT,
on
On MONDAY, November 2.
PROGRAMME.
PART II.
Instrumental duet—Song of Australia.. Poussard and Douay
MM. HORACE POUSSARD and RENE DOUAY.
Song—As burns the Charger ..... Shield
Mr W. H. WILKINSON.
Solo, Violin—Fantaisie—Somnambula .....H. Poussard
Mons. HORACE POUSSARD.
Song—The Young Regret ..... Kucker
Miss FLORENCE BEVERLEY.
Cavatina—Auch in dischesse me Gevine—Nino .... Verdi
Miss JULIA SIMMONS.
Solo, Violoncello—Home, sweet home, ...R. Douay
Mons. RENE DOUAY.
An interval of ten minutes.
PART II.
Duet—A B C. ..... Parry
Miss JULIA SIMMONS and W. H. WILKINSON.
Song—Terence's Farewell ..... Le Pasourel
Miss FLORENCE BEVERLEY.
Solo Violin—Irish Melodies ..... H. Poussard
Mons. HORACE POUSSARD.
Waltz—I Bacio ..... Arditi
Miss JULIA SIMMONS.
Song—Kit the Cobbler ..... One of the Trade
Mr. H. WILKINSON.
Solo Violoncello—Illusions of Paris ..... R. Douay
Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
Prices of admission—Reserved seats, 5s; body of hall, 3s; gallery and back seat, 2s.
Reserved seat tickets can be secured at the following music stores:—Messrs. J. H. Anderson, George-street; J. R. Clarke, George-street; Wilkie, Kivy, and Co., George-street; — Moss, Hunter-street; Johnson and Co., Pitt-street; and at the Cafe Français, George-street

BAZAAR.—A Supplementary BAZAAR in aid of the House of the Good Shepherd opens in the Hall, St. Mary's Seminary, THIS EVENING.

BAZAAR. BAZAAR.—Do not forget the Bazaar in St Mary's Seminary, THIS EVENING.

VOLUNTEER BAND at the Bazaar, THIS EVENING. Admission, 1s; children, 6d.

SELECT BALL MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, Shakespearian Hall, Sussex-street, 1s. Conductor, Mr. SHAPTER.

DANCING ACADEMY, 103, Elizabeth-st.—Mr. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, on Wednesday next.

MR. J. CLARK'S (Junior) QUADRILLE ASSEMBLY, THIS EVENING. Monday, to commence at 8 o'clock. Colonnade, Elizabeth-street North.

SUPPLIES FOR NEW CALEDONIA.—TENDERS will be received on or before the 4th January, 1864, at the office of the ordonnateur of the colony, to supply the following articles:
Fresh meat
Bullocks
Sheep
Hay,
which will be necessary to the French establishment during the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.
Terms may be ascertained by applying at the French Consul's office daily between noon and three o'clock.

TENDERS.—Requisites for Tendering. Apply to C. MAYES, C.E., contractors' agent, 343, George-st.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS required for small ALTERATIONS and Repairs of premises in Castlereagh-street. Apply to T. G. COLYER, No. 293, Elizabeth-street, four doors from Liverpool-street.

TENDERS required, for Cementing the Front of Hynes's Hotel; two coats, at per yard. Address BYNARD'S Hotel.

MR. H. BERTRAND, Surgeon-Dentist, continues to supply Artificial Teeth, on the new self-sustaining principle, on gold or flexible vulcanite palates. This method is painless, obviates the removal of stumps, protects the remaining teeth, and renders mastication perfect. 27, Hunter-street. Hours from 9 to 6.

TOOTHACHE CURED, and Decayed Teeth preserved without pain. Mr. BERTRAND, 27, Hunter-street.

TO LADIES.—Perhaps the safest and most agreeable Medicine of the day is KRUSE'S FLUID MAGNESIA, to be had of all chemists and medicine vendors, as also of the agent, F. R. SLOPER, Woollcomooloo.

NOTICE.—Sheep dipped in Hayes' Specific after shearing will be thoroughly cleansed, and risk of contagion prevented. Price 6d. per lb. J. H. CLOUGH and CO., agents, Melbourne.

GISBURST'S COMPOUND.—a certain cure for blight and aphis.

GISBURST COMPOUND, genuine English, at LAW, SOMNER, and CO.'S.

SEEDS, Agricultural and Garden. Storekeepers' prices strictly undersold. LAW, SOMNER, and CO., 263, Pitt-street.

TEA MEETING, THIS EVENING, in the P. M. Chapel, Kent-street, at half-past 6 o'clock. Tickets, 1s. 6d. Public Meeting after, to be addressed by Revs. J. Copland, J. Fogden, W. H. Walton, and others. Captain WILLIAMS, of the La Hogue, will preside. Collection for the Chapel Fund.

A CARD.—SINGING.—Mr. FRED. LYSTER, a pupil of Garcia and Lablache, has the honour to announce that, during the recess of the Opera, he will receive PUPILS.
Terms, on application to WILKIE and ELVY, George-street.

A CARD.—JULIUS HOGARTH and CO., Practical Jewellers and Watchmakers, 21, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—C. J. FACHE, Agent for Steven's Family Bread Machines. 7, Jamison-street.

A GOOD Handwriting or Bookkeeping guaranteed for one guinea. NORRIS, 45, Hunter-street.

A CARD.—Mr. and Mrs. STANLEY NORRIS teach ladies the fashionable angular handwriting, at their own residences, or at the Sydney Writing Institution, 45, Hunter-street.

A GISTMENT.—Rooty Hill, 4000 acres, well fenced. S. BEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

COLONIAL COPPER TOKENS bought, in any quantities. DAVEY and HUNTER, City Boot and Shoe Bazaar, New Market-buildings, George-street.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Luncheon Rooms in Sydney, open from 12 to 3. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS Luncheon Rooms now open. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—The best Billiard Table in Sydney. M'GRATH and PUNCH, proprietors.

CITY WINE VAULTS.—M'GRATH and PUNCH beg to inform their old friends that they have opened the above hotel.

D. BURT AND SON.—Pianofortes, Harmoniums, Flutinas, Concertinas, tuned and repaired. 235, George-street.

DR. BOWMAN is at home for consultation before 2 and after 6 p.m. Appointments for visits arranged before 12, noon. 1, Exmore-terrace, King-street East, opposite St. James' Church.

EDWARD TURNER, Lithographic and General Printer, Stationer, &c., 26, Hunter street.

EDUCATION.—Miss KINNEAR'S Day and Boarding School for young ladies. King street.

ESTABLISHED DENTIST.—Mr. M. EMANUEL continues to supply Artificial Teeth, with all the latest improvements, best workmanship, and moderate charges. Teeth stopped, 5s. Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. Note the address—the Old Dental Establishment, 330, George-street, ten doors south of Hunter-street.

GEORGE FOX and CO., Carriers, 479, George-street, Sydney.

J. F. STANLEY, Gold Lapper and Polisher, 106, Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo Bay. Old jewellery relapped and polished.

L. BONNERIN, late foreman to Messrs. George Chisholm and Co., begs to inform his friends that he has now commenced business on his own account, at No. 290, George-street, opposite Margaret-street. Having had the entire management of the tailoring department in the above firm for the last eleven years, combined with his long experience and thorough practical knowledge of the trade, and with his usual attention to style, workmanship, and punctuality, he hopes to ensure a liberal support.

MOLISON, BLACK, and SMITH, Commission Merchants and Agents, Brisbane, Queensland. Correspondents in London, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell.

MRS. HANBURY will receive her Pupils for Pianoforte and Theory of Music, at No. 4, Devonshire-terrace, William-street.

MANLY BEACH PIER HOTEL.—Accommodation for Families and Single Gentlemen, on moderate terms. Cottage now vacant. W. LAMBOURNE, proprietor.

MONEY, MONEY, may be had, at a reduced rate of interest, from 1s to £1000, on approved security—deeds and all kinds of property. A. JOSEPH, jeweller and pawnbroker, 244, George-street, opposite Church-hill.

AUSTRALIAN BANDITTI.

Bless!! a fine for the phrase;
Convey, the wise it call.—*Ancient Pistol.*

That thus it would end, I once off-red a bet,
And I should have won, for it's not over yet.—*Irish Letter.*

To a man of the Croaker school, or one who, like Peacock's "Mr. Escott," looked always at the dark side of things, the last novelty in bush-ranging could not fail to be highly gratifying. "Such," he would say, "are the fruits of our boasted institutions! Such is the liberty of which we brag, the progress of which we are for ever dreaming! Liberty the most unbounded for the malefactor,—progress down the deep descent at whose base lies anarchy! Progress toward the condition of Spain before its revival, or of Calabria under the Bourbons. A householder is carried away from his own dwelling by armed robbers in open day, and put to a ransom more extortionate than ever was demanded by banditti even within the States of the Church! And the only interference with such lawless proceedings arises from a solitary display of manly courage and female self-devotion, not from the activity or vigilance of the paid guardians of order. We expend yearly on our police-system something like fifteen shillings a head for every man, woman, and child in New South Wales—a sum sufficient to cover the fire-insurance on seventy-five millions of household property—and these are the returns for our investment! Why, the black mail levied in troublous times by Dr. Lang's hero, Rob Roy, or the head money which our officers used to pay in Burmah to the chief thief-taker of the district (himself a finished thief), was but a flea-bite to this monstrous impost, and yet each answered its professed purpose of exempting the payer from pillage. Better be professedly uninsured, than pay such a premium for a mere shadowy pretence of security!"

It must be confessed, that the new phase of Australian *brigandage* forms but a *poor* accompaniment to the popular melody of "Advance Australia." Yet, if the events now in every man's mouth be fairly weighed, they will be found to afford no fresh ground for despondency, but rather to suggest and encourage hope. In the first place, Mr. Keightley's partially successful resistance is a great fact. We are at least not driven to the despairing ejaculation so frequent of old in Cobbett's *gridiron*, "If there were any *pluck* anywhere!" It is difficult to pick out beforehand the men whose spirit will rise with the pressure of danger, though we may make a shrewd guess that they will not be "tall talkers," or men used to depend on Dutch courage. But that there are a considerable number of such men, and that from time to time their resistance will tell heavily against armed robbers we do most potently believe. The mere reduction of the chief band of bush-rangers from five to four is in itself no trifle. Again, we trust that the details now before the public will tend to enforce a truth to which we called attention in our last article on this subject—to wit, that a dwelling-house properly defended is no bad castle against mounted assailants. Had Mr. Keightley's servant not been unluckily absent, it seems highly probable that one or two of Burke's companions would have shared his fate. The same details are also confirmatory of an opinion which we have again and again expressed, viz., that the revolver is a weapon of little value in any but the most skilful hands. They also strengthen our view, often urged, though thus far without effect, that the police should be systematically trained to the use of fire-arms. This would give them no skill only, but self-reliance, and the "exchange of shots" of which we read so often would become something more than a military ceremony or *salvo* to the honour of the police. Mr. Keightley, it will be observed, is a first-rate shot. Let us add that a valuable caution may be drawn from the fact of that gentleman's at first mistaking the robbers for policemen. It would be easy for householders resolved on defending their homes to arrange with the local force a private code of signals, which should render so perilous a mistake impossible.

Two points yet remain of more importance than all the rest. They refer to that mighty agent, public sympathy, which we are most anxious should not "wander, *Lang*-directed, towards" criminals, whether more or less hardened, but which we would fain see drawn to a focus for the benefit of a man to whom society is deeply indebted. We have regretted to hear admiration wasted on the suicide of Burke. Surely, to abridge the hopeless suffering of a mortal wound is no proof of true courage. If, indeed, it is to be supposed that Burke feared his own capture might endanger his companions, and therefore destroyed himself, that might show some approach to heroism—but, after all, only the heroism of a savage. An officer quartered near Mouimein succeeded one night in noosing the arm of a Burmese thief, thrust through his door to withdraw the bolt. Hopeless of escape, the marauder requested his companions to take his head of, lest the recognition of his own person should lead to the detection of his comrades. When his captor proceeded at day-break to deal with his prize, he found but a naked, well-oiled and headless corpse, affording no available clue to justice! Happily this trait, though in some *senses* a fine one, led to no *apotheosis* of dacoitism. As to the lenity of Mr. Keightley's captors, it is at the best a very doubtful ground of praise. In that most suggestive satire, Fielding's "Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great," it is laid down as the golden rule of that hero—a rule to be observed by *prigs* and other great men—"never to do more mischief to another than was necessary to the effecting his purpose; for that mischief was too precious a thing to be thrown away." Gilbert and Co., it seems, preferred sacking £500 to having a cold-blooded and useless murder on their heads—a murder, by the way, which from its circumstances must have drawn on them the detestation of every man and woman throughout the colony, save only the utterly depraved. We concede a good deal to the gang if we set off some touches of humanity shown by them to their prisoner and his wife against the atrocity of their first murderous onslaught, and consent to regard them with no greater horror than before.

On the other hand, we are delighted to hear from all quarters the praises of Mr. Keightley and of the noble-minded lady to whom he probably owes his life; and before the topic *loses* its freshness, we would gladly see the general admiration of their conduct expressed in some memorable and substantial form. There is, we presume, no doubt that Mr. Keightley will receive the Government reward which the bushrangers so coolly forestalled; but be that as it may, we feel that he ought to be placed in at least as good a position as he would have occupied had not his courage drawn on him the resentment of those exterminate ruffians. It would, we are convinced, have an excellent effect throughout the colony, if to this end a public meeting were called and a subscription list opened. Individual contributions might, with advantage, be limited in amount, in order to avoid discouraging persons of small means, and to increase the value of the testimonial by increasing the number of names attached. As to the disposal of the fund so raised, Mr. Keightley might himself be consulted.

We have heard it said with some plausibility that it is to the heroine rather than to the hero of the affray at Duen's Plains, that such a tribute of admiration is especially due. But we question, on general principles, the desirableness of awarding public recompense for virtues shown in a strictly private relation. Mr. Keightley stood for the law against lawless violence, and his claim is on the people. Mrs. Keightley stood between her brave husband and a deadly peril, and her reward is in his heart. If any further recognition is due to a virtue which has happily been its own reward, it should come delicately and unobtrusively from her own sex. For ourselves, we have always trusted fully in the pure and noble instincts of women, who, unlike our more calculating sex, act best when they act on the impulse of the moment. And without disparagement to a lady whom all must delight to honour, we believe there are a thousand wives in New South Wales who, in a like case, would have shown, if not equal presence of mind, yet at least the same forgetfulness of self, the same fearless and devoted affection.

VIATOR.

THE MIDGE CORRESPONDENCE.
No VIII.

(From the Sydney Mail, October 31st.)

MR. MIDGE GIVES HIS IDEA OF A RECENT DINNER AT WHICH HE WAS NOT PRESENT, AND CONTINUES HIS PORTRAIT PAINTING.

To the Editor of the Sydney Mail.

SIR,—Mr. John Robertson—he is no longer the honorable—has vacated his office, and, like a good domestic, who is desirous of getting another place, has received a certificate of character. There now—I know what you are going to say—you think he went to the wrong quarter to obtain it. Very likely, according to your old world notions but we are at the antipodes here. Our swans are black, not white: our cherries have the stones outside, not inside the fruit, our cuckoo sings by night, and not by day; and so Mr. Robertson, instead of going to his master for his character goes to his servants. When the Duke of Broadacres removes his steward, the gentleman out of place does not go to the unctuous chef of the kitchen, to the matronly and spruced housekeeper, the scullions, grooms, and full-calved flirkins who swarm behind his Grace's carriage on count days for his certificate of good conduct and behaviour. To be of any value, he knows well enough that it must be in the illegible scrawl of his Grace, the mystic "Broadacres" at the foot being the talisman to give it its character value. But then, you see, that is in old-fashioned England, and we have got a long way ahead of her, with our democracy and our universal suffrage, and our sovereign people. Its fancies—perhaps conscience has whispered to him,—that there is some weak point in his official career that requires to be plastered up; some little difficulties that need to be smoothed over, and so he gets up—no—I beg its pardon—he does not get up the dinner, but is asked to dinner by his official subs, the heads of the various branches to that very multifarious department of which he was the head. There—in the usual style of post-prandial magnificence, when the brain, warmed up by champagne, does its command over the tongue, and allows it to run riot in the most extraordinary manner—there, in the most superlative of adjectives used utterly regardless of cost, but with a keen eye, no doubt—trust us officials for keeping a good lookout ahead—to the possibility of some future reinstatement of their gods, and the consequent probability of favours to come—there he receives a character, which his successor in office is dragged up to witness, as a kind of impartial evidence protestable at any moment on demand.

The Yezedies are an eastern tribe who are famous only for one thing—they worship Sheitan, the father of evil. You can inflict no greater insult upon one of this race than to say in his hearing "Lhanet be Sheitan"—cursed be Satan: a formulary prescribed to good Mussuimen for occasional use, but since transformed into an expletive. They say, with some show of reason, if their premises be correct, that when Allah shall take back—which they say he will do, and which is the premise that I doubt—Sheitan into favour, that that restored favourite will always have it in for the devout Mahommedans who have so often levelled curses at his head; whilst there is every reason to believe that he will not be inclined to forget the poor Yezedies who have not only never said an ill-word of him, but have even spoken in his favour. The case of the Yezedies is not without its parallel in our day; and I rather think that these heads of branches must have been reading about them.

I suppose you know what these so-called branches are? They are in fact, actually departments—a number of such departments having been placed under the control of each responsible Minister. The head of a department is a jolly snug thing, I can tell you. Once get to the head of a department, and you get into the magic circle of promotion; you are at once mounted on the merry-go-round of fortune, that is sure, sooner or later, to land you at the top of the tree; for the steps taken in advance by heads of departments are all jolly good ones. The poor Government clerk thinks himself blessed if he gets a rise of £50 a year; and has to content himself with that for the next three or four years; but heads of departments, when vacant, are only filled by other heads of departments, so that their little game goes merrily on whenever there is any move being made. The heads of branches are, therefore, peculiarly the creatures of the Minister at the head of the department, since from him the good thing, if it offers, must come. The value of their demonstration, and the force of their testimony in favour of Mr. John Robertson, can therefore be estimated to a nicety, when the patronage at the disposal of the Secretary for Lands is multiplied by the probabilities of Mr. John's return to office.

But I want to know why I was not there? I want to know why Smith and Brown and Jones were not there? If the outburst of enthusiastic regret were so spontaneous, so general, how was it that neither Smith, nor Brown, nor Jones, nor I heard anything of it until the dinner was over, the champagne drank, and the speeches made? There was no earthly reason why I and the gentlemen aforesaid should not have had our chance of making unto ourselves friends of the mammon of unrighteousness, and saying something handsome, under the influence of highly brandied sherry, of Mr. John Robertson. I consider that the heads of the various branches have behaved very unhandsome in keeping the matter in their own hands, and in leaving the tails of the branches who, after all, are the most important, and do all the work, out of the demonstration. For myself, I would willingly have paid my guinea, or my two guineas—I know Cheval's figure is high, for the possible prospect of a lift,—and, between ourselves, Mrs. M. has never given me a moment's peace since she read of the dinner in the *Herald*, but has called me all the stupids—well, no matter, that's as I may say a family secret—because I did not form one of the number of inviters.

When Mr. Dear Thomson, who had then been for twenty years in the Government service, and in the highest and most important post in the colony, next to that of Governor, left that high position on the institution of Responsible Government, the whole of the Government officers under him, high and low, joined in a respectful address to that gentleman. There was no giving him a character, but they who signed it felt that in doing so they were giving character to themselves. But in comes a political charlatan—a self-constituted conjurer—who is to change our desert plains into smiling corn-fields by means of his magic wand—a Land Bill. He waves and waves his wand, and all look out anxiously abroad to witness the hoped for result and see—nothing. Whilst all attention has been turned in one direction, it is suddenly found that the magic wand has acted quite unexpectedly in another. The plains and the valleys remain as they were, but the large credit balances, and the enormous savings are converted into "deficits." Having made this mess, he retires from the stage till the row is over, but takes care to provide himself with the certificate of his assistants to show that all was honest and well meant. If that *Herald*, which Mr. Robertson firmly believes pays fabulous sums in support of writers solely to abuse him, should say any thing about his official career, can he not flourish this dinner in its broad face, and say, "There! what do you say to that? Didn't Fitzpatrick and Halloran and Davison and a lot of others give me dinners—and — good dinners it was, too,—and didn't they say all manner of handsome things of me, and ought I to know? What the — more do you want?" The last phrase, exclusive of the word "more," is one common to Mr. Roberts in when in office, being that with which he was accustomed to salute almost every person who sought audience of him. It was so often employed by him during the period of his honorable existence, having been actually taken up to Goulburn by him and there used, that he will have some difficulty in breaking himself of it now that he is honorable no longer.

Had an unobtrusive address, unpreceded by any hint as to the advisability or acceptability of such a procedure, been got up by the clerks of the department of every grade, I should have told you that it was of some weight; but the working bees are silent and make no sign, save perhaps to give a sign of relief as they realise the assurance that they have done for a time at all events with the noisy rhodomontade that often verged upon bullying. The drones have spoken out, but they make a noisy flutter over everything, and in this instance it required the soothing influence and a good dinner, combined with the exciting effect of Jacquesson and Co.'s exportations to bring them up to the mark for doing that which must have gone terribly against the grain of some of them.

As the heads of branches have chosen to make themselves so prominent, as distinct from us—the clerks—I shall consider that I am no longer bound in honour to stand by them as being "of us," and I shall let you into a few mysteries concerning them. I have got so terribly excited over this dinner business—and the nagging—yes, nagging—and I do not care if Mrs. M. does see it, for it is true—and the nagging, I repeat it, I get at home is enough to make any one excited—that I had very nearly forgotten the promise in my last letter to give you my portraits of the other three Ministers.

The next in order of position comes the honorable John Bowie Wilson, Secretary for Lands—a water-drinker,—one shivers at the very thought—and a water-cure man. The water, however, seems to agree with him, for he is exceedingly robust. He is above the average height of man, but his stoutness of frame, the broad shoulders, and well-proportioned limbs take off any appearance of tallness. His face impresses favourably, bespeaking honesty and truth; but there is something about it that is indescribable, since it is ridged in a way that defies anything but the artist's pencil to depict, as though he had drunk too much water in his time, and the overflow exuding from his head had cut out channels for itself down his cheeks, just as the flood-waters cut out courses for themselves through level lands they have overflowed. He is unknown to fame except through what Mr. Cowper calls his monomania upon the subject of the Church and School lands, and through his more recent frantic attacks upon Judge, bar, jury, and police, as portions of the criminal judicature of the country. The no-hanging monomania was bidding fair to drive the Church and School lands' monomania fairly out of the honourable gent's head, when the sudden turn of the political wheel of Fortune brought him into office. He has represented the Southern Gold fields ever since those fields had a member given to them. Of his antecedents nothing is known, although from the prefix of B. prior to his name, I should imagine that he had practised medicine at some former stage of his existence. It is to be gathered also, from words that he has let fall publicly in the House, that he has been a digger, and not a very lucky one. He has now come across his pile. He has bestowed his shaft and struck gold, but he is not quite sure whether he is on the lead or not. And here let me pause and lift up my hands in admiration at the wondrous working of our admirable Constitution. Any one, no matter whom—an unsuccessful digger, whose only stake in the country has ever been the twelve feet by eight that his tent covered, may, if he only have the happy gift of talking by the yard, and thus astonishing and overawing the natives, get himself into Parliament, and may actually come to be a Minister of the Crown, and have the fortunes of the community placed in his hands! What a self sacrificing, noble-minded people are we! We have seen at the head of the Crown Law department a gentleman to whom no one in the city would ever dream of going for a legal opinion; we have seen at the head of the Works a gentleman who would not work, and who could not be made to work; and at the head of the Treasury a gentleman who did not understand figures, and only managed to balance his accounts by the judicious introduction of savings; and now we have a Minister for Lands who has certainly gained none of the experience that proprietorship gives. Having no land of his own, confiding people that we are, we naturally conclude that he will therefore deal all the more impartially with the lands of the nation—certainly there will be no temptations for such little jobs as that which was projected when the Mudgee and Merriwa line was conceived. In Mr. Wilson, however, we have an honest man—at least I firmly believe him so, and I seldom make a mistake; and honesty in a politician, as charity in the social world, covers a multitude of shortcomings. In this, at all events, he forms a marked contrast to his predecessor in office.

The Secretary for Works, Mr. Arthur Todd Holroyd, is too well known in every part of the country to need much description. He affects a peculiarity of head gear—this hat, with the peculiar turn up of the brim at each side, was the fon in the year of grace 1820; and was handed down to the next generation by the members of the Four-in-Hand Club, being known in 1836 as the "Four-in-Hand." Without this hat the honorable gentleman would hardly be known either in Sydney or in the interior. Like produces like, and the honorable gentleman's hat may be taken as a type of his general appearance. There is a kind of warped cocked-up pretentious *tout ensemble* in it that will always prevent him from being a popular favourite. This is further added to by a brusque cynical manner, quite unintentional I admit, but still leading to prejudice against him. He is an excellent man of business, careful and attentive, giving his whole thought to the matter in hand; and although he has not given his attendance in the House very regularly, except when required for the business he had himself brought before it, I do not see that any very great amount of blame is attachable to him, seeing the heavy wordy inflictions he has so knowingly escaped. His presence in the House, whenever there was business that really demanded his attendance, gives a guarantee for due attention to the duties of his office both in and out of Parliament, even if it were not to be found in his known business habits, so highly appreciated elsewhere.

And now I come to the last, though not the least, of the new set,—the Solicitor-General, the honorable P. Faucett. What the new Ministry have done with the never-failing Solicitor-General, Mr. Hargrave, is a mystery about which the most intense wonder prevails. There is a faint rumour, whispered fearfully and cautiously, that he has been sent to the Museum, not as a curator but as a curatee—being preserved or embalmed, or something-or-the-other-ed, to be kept as a curiosity for all future generations of Australians. Mr. Faucett is a gentleman—there, I know that you will say directly that that is a very distinctive mark in a Minister now-a-days—but that is not what I am going to say—he is a gentleman who has never done anything very particular, or taken any very prominent part in the business of the country. He speaks only, as the gentleman from Connaught remarked, when he has something to say—that is, when he thinks he can throw some light upon the question under discussion. He is looked upon as the representative of a very large and influential class in the community, has always been a firm and consistent supporter of State-aid, and is liberal without being levelling in his political principles.

And now, if any of these honorable gentlemen should think fit to reward merit in the person of my humble self, there are two or three snug little things vacant, that are just within my reach. As a Government servant I am, of course, always on the look-out for promotion. We are always on the look-out, and I trust, that with new men, talent will not be allowed to go unrewarded.

In your confidence, I remain,
THEODORE AURELIUS MIDGE.

THE SIX POINTS.—The *Kladeradatch* (*Punch*) of Berlin announces the Russian acceptation of the six points in the following terms:—"It is whispered in circles generally well informed that Prince Gortschakoff has accepted the six points on the following conditions: 1. The general amnesty shall be applicable to all those who have taken no part in the insurrection. 2. The armistice shall be carried into execution. The Poles shall lay down their arms; the Russians, on the contrary, shall retain theirs, to make the humane and enlightened use of them with which everybody is acquainted. 3. The confiscated estates shall not be restored, but their owners shall receive mines in Siberia as a compensation. 4. The conscription is abolished; all persons, however, shall be free, under pain of death, to enter the army as volunteers. 5. Liberty of conscience is guaranteed to the Poles—in the Caucasus. 6. The Poles, who like mystery so much, shall obtain their ancient constitution; but it is to be executed in secret, so that no one may know anything of it."

Felice Bassani, who had been condemned to ten years' imprisonment as an accomplice in the robbery of the banker Pacini, at Genoa, has just committed suicide in the prison of La Turre. By means of a sharp instrument which he manufactured out of a brass which he wore, he stabbed himself in the heart, and was found dead in his cell by the gaoler.

ON BLANK VERSE.

BY CHARLES HARPUR.

In this new province of the republic of letters, wherein ears(ing (not critics), in their farthing rushlight prelections before small-beer societies, are wont to prate much about "superficial harmony" (whatever that may mean), and to hold most perversely that

> The musician in style
> Is best achieved through jiggled metres vile;
> Or that a line is racy to the core,
> And bold, and truly eloquent, the more
> It rattling seems to tear itself asunder,
> Like this—"Down there, t'the deep heart o' the thunder!"
> But for which, surely (out of chaos) none
> Might feign to find a sanction—save in fun!

Here, I would say, and under circumstances like these, it really behoves every one who is conscious that he, at all events, has come to some soundly critical judgments upon the matters mooted, to publish these, upon occasion, for the benefit of that portion of the reading public who might otherwise be very sillily mystified by the criticlings aforesaid. But in the present paper I shall begin with, and confine my remarks entirely to—Blank Verse.

Now, though in my ordinary bill of poetical fare, in common, perhaps, with most readers, I prefer rayme to blank verse, I yet believe the latter to afford far greater advantages to a just metrical harmony. It evolves, no doubt, when freely written, the "golden cadences" of a tuneful style of line more streamingly, because more naturally, and is open also to a more strenuous organ-like majesty of modulation; to all of which the recurrent checks in the flow of a passage that are occasioned and demanded by like endings, must be more or less inimical. These swelling and lulling prolongations of measure that may not unaptly be figured as musical waves in orderly commotion, inter-heaving and undulating along the bright sea beaches of the ideal, are harmonic diversities native only to prime blank verse. Still it labours under peculiar disadvantages. A poem in blank verse, when written in the best manner, requires to be read fully as well as it is modulated to secure to its members anything like their due effect—nay, to prevent them from falling into confusion, and becoming "like sweet bells jangled out of tune." And what is more rare than a good reader of continuously varied blank verse? or, indeed, of any kind of verse wherein the melody is achieved through other than the most obvious and ordinary cadences?

Still, the eye of a musical-minded reader, so far as he himself is concerned, will sufficiently correct any incapacity of voice or manner—sufficiently, at least, to beget in him a growing appreciation of the marshalling cadences, however varied, of well-constructed numbers, when unshackled with rayme; and, eventually, in most cases, a decided relish for them. But there is a precisely balanced kind of blank verse, like Young's, for example, or Addison's, that is well-nigh intolerable to a judicious ear. It wants all the compensations of rhyme, while lacking, at the same time, all that variously interflowing melody of cadence which should be primarily distinctive of unrhymed numbers, and which alone constitutes their proper harmony. There is also another species of blank verse, like much of Byron's, that is objectionable, in several respects, to the same objection; though in its linear arrangement it may be adroit and flowing enough, and when at the best, may somewhat atone by a certain eloquent, or rather glib profuseness, for the grandest natural effects of its rhythm. And this last is the kind most likely to be preferred by a literary novice with an ordinary musical instinct.

The blank verse of Milton cannot be surpassed for variety of modulation. But it is too artificially difficult in the *execution* (to use a phrase hitherto only employed in reference to music) to be ever very popular; being indeed, so exceedingly numerous that it requires to be studied, like a complex *movement*, ere all its harmony can be arrived at and subsequently fulfilled. Who, for instance, but a well-practised reader could unpiningly evolve, yet so as to distribute them its unity, the measures of a passage so variously paused as the following, which I take almost at random from the Paradise Lost?—

> —— The eagle and the stork
> On cliffs and cedar tops their eyries build.—
> Part loosely wing the region—part more wise,
> In common—ranged in tight—wedge their way—
> Intelligent of seasons—and set forth
> Their sery caravans,—high over seas
> Flying—and over lands—with mutual wing
> Easing their flight;—so steers the prudent crane
> Her annual voyage—borne on winds—the air
> Floats as they pass—fann'd with unnumbered wings.

Hence it is that so few persons can read the blank verse of Milton with absolute effect. Its only fault (if it be a fault) is that the interflowing measures of each rhythmically dependent passage, or series of lines, do not often enough terminate in one unbroken or continuously profluent verse. And this defect has been avoided, I think, by both Cowper and Wordsworth.

The blank verse of Thomson is also of a high order in the main, though somewhat laboriously measured and structurally vicious. Akenside's, on the other hand, is too slippingly even upon the whole (though at times exquisite) from the cadences being over continuously carried into the middle or the end of the successive lines, with, it is true, a not unfrequent stretch so far beyond as to the seventh syllable; by which, however, in his case (though it effects when well contrasted), the most melodious of all the cadential interflows) the general drift of the verse as to time, the true scale of measure, is not sufficiently marked and distributed. The following example from the Pleasures of Imagination will exemplify my meaning:—

> Call now to mind what high capacious powers
> Lie folded up in man;—how far beyond
> The praise of mortals—may the eternal growth
> Of nature to perfection half divine
> Expand the blooming soul—What pity then
> Should sloth's untimely fogs depress to earth
> Her tender blossom—expose the promise of life,
> And blast her spring!—Far otherwise designed
> Almighty wisdom;—Nature's happy cares
> The obedient heart—far otherwise incline.
> Witness the sprightly joy—when aught unknown
> Strikes the quick sense,—and wakes each active power
> To brisker measures;—witness the neglect
> Of all familiar prospects.—

Here it is evident that the measures are not successively prolonged and varied enough, by being occasionally run out farther, even to the eighth or ninth syllable,—thus:

> —— The swan with arched neck
> Between his white wings mantling proudly—rows
> His state with oary feet.

And then not so far, or only to the second or third thus—

> Confusion heard his voice, and wild uproar
> Stood ruled—stood vast infinitude confined.

Yet oft his mind, divining something ill,
Misgave him—*he* the faltering measure felt.

(After the pauses in these two instances, I have given the rest of the lines, because they show as well, how Milton, in a manner, almost his own, is wont, after such pauses, to catch up and re-balance the interrupted flow of the verse.)

Again:

> Brandished aloft, the horrid edge came down
> Wide wasting.

Or less retrogressively—thus:

> All these and more came flocking—but with looks
> Downcast and dam.p.

Nay, for the sake of giving additional emphasis to some leading turn in the sense, the cadential pause may sometimes be located even upon the first syllable, as in the following instances:

> Deforming as impure what God declares
> Pure—and commands to some, leaves free to all.

> All but within those banks where rivers now
> Stream—and perpetual draw their humid train.

Or, to the same end, and to compass as well nearly the whole round of variety, a single line should be sometimes separated into no less than three harmonic members, as in the following examples from Milton: the first of which contributing as well a very happy instance of an arbitrary emphasis being given to pinge on the starting word of a line, with a pause immediately after it, as in those above.

> Dire was the tossing—deep the groans—Despair
> Tended the sick—
> And over them—triumphant Death—his dart
> Shook—but delayed to strike.

> —— On the ground
> Outstretched he lay—on the cold ground—and oft
> Cursed his creation.

Or to carry both this distribution of emphasis and the principle of variety in uniformity to their utmost limits, a single blank line may be paused even into four such harmonic divisions, as in the ensuing instance, also from Milton.

> —— A grateful mind
> By owing—owes not—but still pays—at once
> Indebted and discharged.

And here his description of the serpent in Paradise may be adduced as a comprehensive climax to all these detached examples—admitting the fourth line of the passage to contain, as to me it seems to do, an instance of a quadruple series of pauses, as well as a location of emphasis on the first and very significant word *prone*.

> So spoke the enemy of mankind—enclosed
> In serpent—inmate bad!—and tow'rds Eve
> Addressed his way: not with indented wave
> Prone—on the ground—as since; but on his rear,
> Circular base of rising folds—that towered
> Fold above fold—a surging maze! his head
> Crested aloft—and carbuncle his eyes;
> With burnished neck of verdant gold—erect
> Amid his circling spires—that on the ground
> Floated redundant. Pleasing was his shape—
> And lovely—never since of serpent kind
> Lovelier; not those that in Illyria—changed
> Hermione and Cadmus.

But I must return to Akenside, in order to do him full justice. Occasionally his blank verse is all that could be desired; not only as it stands in itself as an exemplar of high and varied metrical construction; but as it modulates with the very sentiment of the subject. The following passage is an example of this occasional perfection:—

> —— When lightning fires
> The arch of Heaven—and thunders rock the ground;
> When furious whirlwinds rend the howling air—
> And ocean—groaning from his lowest bed—
> Heaves his tempestuous billows to the sky;
> Amid the mighty uproar—while below
> The nations tremble—Shakspeare looks abroad
> From some high cliff—superior—and enjoys
> The elemental war.—But Waller longs,
> All on the margin of some flowery stream,
> To spread his careless limbs amid the cool
> Of plantain shades; and to the listening deer
> The tale of slighted vows and love's disdain
> Resounds—soft warbling—all the livelong day.

But if we would select a passage affording a perfect study of the manner in which these celestial pauses to almost endless variety, together with emphatic locations of vocal stress, are so employed as to harmonise exactly with the spirit of the subject, it is to the blank verse of Milton that we must go for it; and the following is such a passage. It is descriptive of the seraph Abdiel's encounter with Satan, in the Angelic War, and the general conflict which ensues.

> So saying—a noble stroke he lifted high—
> Which hung not—but so swift with tempest fell
> On the proud crest of Satan—that no sight,
> No motion of swift thought—less could his shield
> Such ruin intercept!—Ten paces huge
> He back recoiled;—the tenth on bended knee
> His massy spear upheld—as if on earth,
> Winds underground—or waters—forcing way—
> Sidelong had pushed a mountain from his seat—
> Half rent with all its pines. A murmur solemn
> The inferior thinkers—but greater rage—to see
> Thus baffled their mightiest; ours joy filled—and shout
> Presage of victory—and fierce desire
> Of battle;—whereat Michael bid sound
> The Arch-angel trumpet;—through the vast of Heaven
> It sounded—and the faithful armies sang
> Hosanna to the Highest; nor stood at gaze
> The adverse legions—nor less hideous joined
> The horrid shock. Now storming fury rose—
> And clamour—such—as heard in Heaven, till now,
> Was never! Arms on armour clashing—brayed
> Horrible discord—and the madding wheels
> Of brazen chariots raged. Dire was the noise
> Of conflict;—over head in dismal hiss
> The fiery darts in flaming volleys flew,
> And flying, vaulted either host with fire!
> So under fiery cope together rushed,
> Both battles main, with ruinous assault,
> And inextinguishable rage. All heaven
> Resounded; and had earth been then—all earth
> Had to her centre shook.

In the blank verse of Cowper, while it is nearly as smooth as that of Akenside, the defect hereinbefore pointed as somewhat marring the style of the latter poet, has been with great judgment avoided. For an elegant ease and a nicely managed variety combined, the Task of Cowper is a master piece; and the blank verse of that poem is the model of Wordsworth's, which, however, is considerably less compact, although occasionally more strenuous and eloquent.

But there is nothing in the language to my thinking, more than the blank style of Shelley's Alastor. Taken paragraphically, it is certainly somewhat less nameless than that of the Paradise Lost; but then it has every Miltonic variety upon the whole, and this I venture to consider a popular improvement. At all events, such a style is so much more adroitly readable at sight, that the harmonic difference is thereby sufficiently compensated. And hence the Alastor is a poem that would be invaluable, though it were only regarded as a most masterly exemplar of unrhymed heroic verse.

The following is a specimen, taken almost at random, of its excellence in this respect. The passage is besides so beautiful in all regards, that I transcribe it gladly.

> —— Evening came on;
> The beams of sunset hung their radiant hues,
> High 'mid the clouds of heaven—and tinged the scene
> With soft and shifting dyes of colored air—
> That changed each instant o'er the wide deep,—
> To night—ascending slowly from the East—
> Entwined in successive wreaths her braided locks—
> Over the fair heaven—and banish eye of day:
> Night followed—clad with stars. On every side—
> More horribly—in multitudinous waves
> Of ocean's mountainous waste—to and fro
> Rushed—in stern tumult thundering—as to mock
> The calm and spangled sky.

I would touch here upon the blank verse of Tennyson, but my space forbids me; because I could only show, by citing largely, that, with much merit, there is nevertheless a general *feebleness* in the flow of it, which makes it unfit for a model.

The reader will have perceived by this, that variety of modulation in blank verse is not so secondary a matter as he may have heretofore supposed. No matter how poetical a piece in blank verse may be, to please thoroughly and take a lasting hold upon me, it must be musical as well, and to be so, its numbers must be various as well as flowing. No doubt there is a rough music as well as a smooth; but music, rough or smooth, is essential to enduring verse—and to blank verse especially. Who with a good ear could read Graham's Sabbath with entire pleasure, even if the poetry were many times better than it is? Let a fair specimen of his style answer the question.

> Hail, sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day—
> The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
> The morning air pure from the city's smoke—
> While wandering slowly up the river side
> He meditates on Him whose power he marks
> In every thing around—and whose love
> As in the tiny dew-bent flowers that bloom,—

Nay, who with an ear attuned to the vigorous overleaping measures and melodious interflows of the greater masters, can wade through a passage even of Young without some distaste, fine as the thoughts and images may every-where be? Let a fair example of his style also, answer the question.

> Ah! how unjust to nature and himself
> Is the sickness, thankless, inconsistent man—
> Like children bawling homesick in their sports
> We cannot live for ever; man too short—
> That span too short we tax as tedious too—
> Torture expedients, and invention fine,
> To lash the lingering moments into speed—
> And whirl us (happy riddance) from ourselves.—

I will add a few further remarks on some related matters, which to be treated adequately should be dealt with under a separate head, and at equal length, and which, for the occasion, I shall call Metrical Liberties. Not only are the best ears the least offended by well managed redundancies and arbitrary locations of emphasis in heroic metre, but they are fully open as well to their occasional happiness. The last of the following lines exhibits a propriety in point.

> Caught by th' harangue, heart beat, and flattering pulse
> Sounded irregular marches to be gone!

Now nothing, I think, but a great poverty of tune (to speak phrenologically) could induce any one, critic or poet, to reprieve the metres in this line more after the manner of Pope:—

> Did sound distempered marches quick to go.

But even Pope himself has somewhere remarked that persons of the best taste and ear for music, are those who are the most apt to be taken with the braver and bolder graces of versification—graces which do not lie beyond the reach of art, as he would have it; but which are the result of its highest prevalence, or of an intercourse between Invention and Nature so intimate as to make them all but identical.

Those marvellous choruses in Samson Agonistes, though esteemed by critical dullards as not being verse at all, are thronged throughout with the most surprising verbal and sentimental concords; and in the following passage from one of them, observe how the lengthened and precipitous sweep of the last line accords with and intensifies the tremendous sense of it:

> O mirror of our fickle state!
> Since man on earth unparalleled!
> The rarer thy example stands,
> By how much from the top of wondrous glory,
> Strongest of mortal men,
> To lowest pitch of abject fortune thou art fallen!

Re-read the last line, with an eye to its import, and mark how it goes leaping and thumping downwards, like a thunder-struck rock dislodging from the side of a precipitous mountain!

> To lowest—pitch—of abject—fortune—thou art fallen.

But Milton, who was a great critic as well as the greatest of poets (except Shakspear), was a bold taker of metrical liberties. The following is an extreme instance—not ventured after by means of a redundancy, but through a leaping huddle, and then a rushing swoop in the metres,—intended to answer the descent of God's wrath after the falling angels, and its irresistible force in still sweeping them downwards into deeper perdition:—

> —— Headlong themselves they threw
> Down from the verge of heaven; eternal wrath
> Burnt after them—to the bottomless pit.

So extreme, however, is the liberty here exhibited that it is nearly a failure—that is, in its effect upon the ear of most readers. Perhaps it was scarcely reconcilable to the ear of even Milton himself, however approved by his art. But whether, in its popular effect, it be almost or altogether a failure or the contrary, it was no doubt designedly taken, and in a masterly spirit. Observe, too, in the lines which precede it (for nothing here is too minute for remark), how the impetus of the cadence which falls from the first line is made to impinge upon the starting word of the second, and thereby institute an undeniable concordance between the sound of the verse and the sense of it:—

> —— Headlong themselves they threw
> Down from the verge of heaven.

But Milton as a melodist was a very prodigal. His Paradise Lost, in its ocean-like vastitude, is wavy throughout with verbal and sentimental agreements, achieved for the most part in contempt of rules merely metrical. The mastery which is displayed in the close of the lines following, is precisely of the same kind as that which characterises the scanned line of the three above given, though evinced in a degree considerably less extreme.

> And some are fall'n, to disobedience fall'n,
> And so from Heaven to deepest Hell! O fall
> From what high state of bliss, into what woe!

In the lines which follow from the same poet, a like effect is achieved, first by a lengthened meaning running on to the ninth syllable of the line, then by the extraordinary emphasis which is thereby thrown upon the tenth or last syllable, and finally by a redundancy (which I have scanned) in the ensuing metres:—

> —— Him who disobeys
> Me disobeys, breaks union, and that day
> Cast out from God and bless'd vision—falls
> Into utter darkness.

Again:—

> —— Now more bold
> The Tempter, but with show of zeal and love
> To man, and indignation at his wrong,
> New part puts on; and, as to passion moved,
> Flutters'es disturbed.

Now *fluctuates*, in itself, is a word happily expressive of the disturbed action of the serpent; but it is here rendered doubly expressive of this by its metrical position, and from the syllabic redundancy it contains.

But these are not transgressions against the laws of metre; they are the liberties which lie beyond them: or rather (to repeat a former remark) they result from the highest prevalence of Art, or of an intercourse between Invention and Nature so intimate as to make them all but identical. And without a judicious use of them, heroic verse may be exceedingly regular and smooth, and even flowing; but it can be neither epical in its character, nor standard in its excellence.

A CROCODILE HUNT.

As we approached the river banks, a large crocodile hove in sight, floating down the stream like a log of wood. Our position was most favourable to send an arrow rattling through his scales, and my young Nimrod lost no time in improving the opportunity. Stepping a few paces in advance, and bending gracefully over the precipice, he let fly at the reptile's head his slender, yellow reed, *por elevacion*, viz., shooting the arrow up into the air at an angle of forty-five, which, causes it to descend with great force upon the object, after describing an arc of a circle in the manner of a bombshell. Although the distance was fully 300 paces, the arrow struck the mark with the precision of a rifle ball. A violent plunge of the huge reptile was my first intimation that the trial had been successful, and in a moment after I perceived the golden reed, now attached to line, skimming swiftly over the water. We hastened for the canoe, and immediately gave chase up the stream, as the crocodile had taken that direction. We were rapidly gaining upon him, when alarmed at the s

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

Although several narratives have appeared in our columns of the revolution in Madagascar, we have read none more interesting and impartial than that by Dr. Andrew Davidson, physician to the late King Radama II., and to the Court of Madagascar. It was addressed, in the form of a letter, to the head of the Medical Missionary Training Institution, Edinburgh (of which school Mr. Davidson was a student), and appeared in the *Edinburgh Weekly Review* of the 18th of July. The writer says:—

It is not more than eight months since Antananarivo witnessed one of the most hopeful as well as splendid spectacles—the coronation of a young and liberal sovereign, loved by his own people, and admired by other nations. The event gained importance in the eyes of Europe from the fact that old and barbarous laws were abolished, and the vast island of Madagascar thrown open to the trade of the whole world—it gained importance in the eyes of the Malagasy people, who saw on this occasion the representatives of England and France united in countenancing them. How did it come to pass that in so short a time Radama should so alienate from himself the affections of his nobles and a part of his people as to render this revolution possible?

The first grand mistake he made was in associating himself with the companions of his youth, rather than with the older and more powerful nobles, who were probably better able to give him suitable advice how to act in his difficult situation. These nobles who had formerly been consulted by the mother of Radama, and by Radama the First, felt indignant at being overlooked by the new king, and superseded by young and inexperienced men. "Ankizy madinika," or little children, was the epithet applied by such men as the Prime Minister, and other great officers, to the king's new advisers. The advisers numbered in all about thirty-three; none of them were above forty years of age—few of them above thirty. Their name collectively was mena-maso, or red eyes, a title of honour, indicating no doubt, that they were ministers of the king, or his red eyes, carrying into execution his purposes, and vigilantly watching over his interests. These mena-maso, I have said, were not originally of powerful families; probably one or two were of Royal birth; but the others were chosen not for their wisdom, or wealth, or power, but simply because they had been his companions, while he was yet Prince Rakoto. But these men were not only his privy council, but also his ministers of justice, to whose final decision all pleas were referred, and from whose judgment there was no appeal. They received no salary for the performance of their duties, for Radama had done away with all taxes, and all dues for himself, and consequently could not pay for the services of his officers. The chief of the mena-maso, and the first minister of justice, was Ramike-taha, who, at a former time, and before he was well tried, was regarded and spoken of as incorruptible—the Aristides of Madagascar. Rainitao and Rasvramanana were also amongst the most important as respects family and position. But it soon began to appear that both, as advisers of the king, as well as ministers of justice, the mena-maso were untrustworthy. Their advice was always such as to secure their own popularity with their master, their decisions such as to fill their purses at the expense of their clients. They extorted bribes, as well as accepted of them, and used the name and authority of the king to cover acts of oppression; and against these men the king would receive no complaint. Some of the mena-maso had at one time professed to be Christians, especially Ramiketaha, whose whole family duly attended chapel, who liberally assisted in any Christian effort, and did what he could to show his kindly feeling towards the cause of Christian missions. He went daily to read the Bible with Rev. Mr. Toy; and having had, on many occasions, to visit him professionally, I received nothing but the greatest kindness from himself and family. Several of the others, among whom I may mention Ramitavy, were also, in word at least, friendly to Christianity, and none of them would hesitate to accompany the King to the Protestant Chapel, upon any special occasion. Still, as a body, the mena-maso were heathen, had little sympathy with anything Christian, although they were not actively, at first, opposed to it, nor earnest in their support of the heathen system. They were mainly, with the exception of Ramiketaha and Ramitavy, the friends of the King, and timeservers—"all things to all men" in a bad sense.

The King was much pleased at the recognition he had received from foreign nations. He assumed the European dress, adopted European manners, and delighted to encourage the settlement of Englishmen and Frenchmen in his dominions. He was more attached, however, to the English than to the French, and welcomed with joy the missionaries sent out by the London Missionary Society, gave them the land that had formerly belonged to that body, listened to the teachings of the Rev. Mr. Ellis daily, and for a time consulted him on many matters relating to the State. He was volatile, impulsive, and unsteady, and spent his time in light and frivolous amusements unworthy of his position. He permitted almost any one to visit him, and thus men of the most questionable character shared his society, and occupied his time. During the visit of the French and English at his coronation, he permitted himself to be led away into excesses, and was often, at night, the worse of liquor. Reports told that, as the excitement and festivity of that great event passed over, he became more settled and sober. One who knew him very intimately, and visited him frequently, informed me that for two or three months he had not observed him affected by drink. Still, it is probable that, although he had improved during this time, he had not entirely broken off his habit. By and bye, more grievous whispers of unmentionable immoralities, disgusting even to the worst heathen, began to be heard, although they were scarcely believed by the public generally who still viewed their King affectionately. But the more open and unquestionable faults of the King were attributed to the bad influence of the mena-maso, whose perversion of justice made them to be regarded also as the prime movers of the King to all his folly. All this I may was whispered—not spoken. The word of the King and the wish of the mena-maso were law; but it was growing—the feeling of dislike to these men was deepening and spreading, and that not among the common people only or chiefly, but amongst the higher nobles, who looked upon them now with hatred as well as contempt. None were so bold as publicly to accuse the King of folly, or his advisers of crime. It was as yet a stifled feeling, but a growing one. The policy of the King, at first ultra-liberal, became ridiculous. He began by free trade in a sense that would have outdone Peel. Everything was to be free. All men were to be free to bring goods to, or export goods from the kingdom, without tax or duty. The punishment of death was abrogated, and criminals were to be henceforth put in chains for life, if guilty of murder. All religions were free, and he would encourage all without espousing any. He granted to the French large tracts of land, with unheard of immunities. He gave to Lambert the right of coining money in his name. He granted them ports for their special use, and allowed them, when they had so settled, to govern in their own districts according to the French law. He ceased making gunpowder, forbade the manufacture of guns, reduced the number of the soldiers, neglected their discipline, and discouraged their officers. He refused to receive the usual tribute of rice from the various provinces, by which, and by the duties on foreign commerce, the former sovereigns had paid and supported themselves and officers. All these things hurt him in the eyes of the people. The principle of his government, which he was honest enough, or rather weak enough to avow, was to take advantage of, and trust to, human antipathies; to take advantage of, without committing himself to the likings, objects, and principles of men of all kinds. He believed in putting things and men and principles to war, that in the contest which he encouraged, he might escape, as it were, in the confusion. To show courtesy to the Catholics and Protestants—now to visit the one, then the other—to encourage their mutual jealousies, was safer in his estimation than to commit himself to either; and if he could succeed in inducing both to act against, and secretly to counterbalance the heathen-party, while himself still remained neither Christian nor heathen, he thus conceived that he would succeed not only to remain unmoved and stable amidst this combination of forces, but even be the regulating, governing element in it all. Had things been in reality as they were in his idea, all would have been well. I have for him; and he might have, unhurt, played at this oft-tried but most dangerous game; but neither were all principles equally false, and, therefore, equally weak, as he had foolishly supposed, not to be mathematically balanced one against another, so as to secure his safety; but there existed forces which he had ignored, prejudices for which no place had been given in his scheme, and this commotion ended not in the destruction of the parties, as he had anticipated, but in that of himself and his whole Court.

Acting upon these principles, we had no end of various manifestations of it. He would receive a deputation of idol-keepers in the morning with all respect, laugh at them in the afternoon when visited by the English, and ridicule the English in the evening if in company with the French, and enjoy himself at the expense of all and sundry in the presence of his mena-maso. In this way he so planned his visits to the Catholics as not to interfere with his Sunday services in connection with the Protestants, and a visit to the chapel of the one party would soon be followed by a corresponding favour to the other. But this could not be expected to continue long. One singular phenomenon tended to influence considerably the progress of events. We began to hear, about the month of March, of a new disease which had appeared in the west, and was affecting great numbers, especially women. News of this disease was carried to the King, who, not having much business to occupy his mind, was ready to listen to all such things. The sick people were named Ramanenja, and ran about out of doors, dancing, shaking their heads from side to side, generally carrying over their shoulders branches of green sugar-canes and other trees, and followed by friends singing and beating on drums. They pretended to have intercourse with Ranavalona the late Queen, the first Radama, and his predecessor, Andriampos-mairama. These stories much excited Radama, who at bottom, like most weak men, was superstitious. At last this so-called disease got to the capital, and we saw on every side women running about frantically, with odd gestures, followed as elsewhere by singing, dancing, and playing. These Ramanenja disliked pigs and hats above all things, and insisted on every one who met them uncovering as they passed. They came with their messages from spiritland to the King; these messages were to denounce his support of Christianity, and telling him that his ancestors were offended by his conduct in this respect. He ordered all his subjects to uncover if they met in the streets any Ramanenja, and would have exacted the same from the English had it not been that they positively refused to do so. Whether these foolish exhibitions were secretly encouraged by the mena-maso for their own ends, I do not know for certain; but it was clear that they did not discourage them, nor dissuade the King from noticing them. Many say that they were got up and kept a-going by these men, that they prompted their messages, and artfully contrived to influence the King's mind by working upon his superstitions.

One of the King's children became unwell from a fever. The King, believing it to be the new disease, made him dance, and ordered some of his officers to follow him with music. The fact that the English refused to obey this absurd law in regard to lifting of hats was no doubt urged against them to their prejudice, and that of Christianity. He evidently began to think the Christians disloyal. His second wife—the one who was really regarded as his rightful one—had long been attached to Christianity, and began to associate herself with Christians. He demanded of her to give up praying—said he had no enemies but the Christians, and even struck her because she had dared to say that she loved Christ Jesus above the Radama. For the same offence he also, and on the same day, struck Ramiketaka—Mary, for such is the name of his second wife. She remained firm, and replied, "I was once a poor slave girl and carried firewood. I would rather become a slave again—nay, I will rather die than give up my praying. I wish to live with God after my body is dead." This affair between him and his favourite Mary soon got abroad, every one interpreting it as he liked.

A proclamation was made forbidding Christians breaking the heathen places of worship, or mocking their gods and other things regarded by them as sacred, and forbidding the heathen from insulting the Christians, and commanding all to lift their hats to the Ramanenja, and allowing these last named to take their sugar canes and other trees without payment. This law preceded in its enactment the scene between Mary and Radama above alluded to. Through the advice of Mary this last and most iniquitous part, sanctioning the plunder of sugar canes and other trees and property was rescinded, and while they were allowed to take by force these things, they had to pay at the rate of halfpenny per every sugar-cane, and a fixed sum for other articles specified. The Christians felt indignant at having to pay such homage to these heathens by lifting their hats in the street. Many refused to go out of doors. The penalty for refusing to uncover was 30 dollars, or £6; and it was also said in the law, "If any one refuse so to lift his hat after having been asked, and the friends of the sick man kill him, he shall be adjudged worthy of death, and no complaint can be received against those who so killed him." It was clearly enough legalising murder. Some of the nobles, speaking to me, said, "In the time of the late Queen, no one was permitted to uncover except in her presence, now we must uncover before every fool we meet." These strange laws were passed about a fortnight before his death, and after a few days a still more absurd and wicked law came out, authorising every man who had a quarrel with another man, or one tribe who had a dispute with another tribe, to settle it by means of private war with guns, spears, swords, or stones, and refusing either to hinder or to punish them. Were a thousand men to fight on either side to settle any dispute he would not interfere. This was the ultimatum of his policy, to set party against party. He no doubt thought that the various parties, Christian and heathen, the various interests of noble, commons, and slave, and the various tribes, would thus so weaken one another as not to endanger himself. The heathen part of the people and the mena-maso thought that such a law would enable them to clear off the English and the native Christians without let or hindrance. Those of the people and nobles who were for order, and saw what must necessarily arise from such a system as this, united together under the leadership of the Prime Minister and his brother, the Commander-in-Chief, who, although the most important men in the kingdom, had never been consulted by Radama in any of his measures, and went on Friday, the 8th of May, to the King, told him of what might be expected from such a law, besought him to alter it, or it would plunge the whole kingdom in blood from one end to the other. Radama refused. The Prime Minister fell upon his knees, and grasping the feet of the King, entreated him to recall his word—he still refused. The Prime Minister then, turning to the 150 nobles who followed him, said, "Do you tell me before these men that you will not rescind this law!" Radama replied, "Yes." Then said Rainivoninahitriniony, "We will give our arms to our followers." So ended this strange scene between the King and the nobles of Madagascar.

Up to this time the English had got several intimations that they had some enemies intent on their destruction. These intimations, although they came from various sources, and in more than one form, were only half believed; but on the same day that this deputation had waited on the King the Prime Minister sent to inform Mr. Ellis that there existed a conspiracy to effect the destruction of a considerable number of native Christians, and that he had reason to fear that Mr. Ellis was also marked. He advised him either to take refuge in his house or in mine, which was near to that of the Prime Minister, and in every way safer than Mr. Ellis' own house. At the same time, he kindly sent me the most significant hint, in the present of a six-barrelled revolver. We sent word to all the English of the impending danger; and Mr. Ellis, who had invited two Englishmen, who had just arrived in Aulananoo to dinner, got plates and provisions quickly conveyed to my house, and asked his guests to come there for dinner. That evening it could easily be seen that something very unusual was going on. In the darkness of the evening, men armed with all instruments of war, whether savage or civilised, were seen hurrying about in every direction. Officers of all grades were on the move, as if on some important business. Saturday morning revealed the night's work, in the number of soldiers which crowded the open park of Andohalo. Troops were rushing in from every direction. Nobles, with their retainers, armed many of them with spears, were crowding every road. The yard of the Prime Minister's house was one mass of bayonets, and every available part of the hill upon which it stands white with the lambas of the nobles, who were even in numbers upon the roofs of the houses and the balconies. Now, all the English left their houses, and seeing the seriousness of the occasion took up their abode with me. We were assured of protection by the Prime Minister; but knowing how little can be often done in the midst of a revolution by those who are the leaders of it, even to save their own lives, we took every precaution to insure our safety. Looking down from my garden walls, we could see before us, on the morning of Saturday, 3000 men on the plain or common beneath us. Now and again, as some order or messenger from Rainivoninahitriniony came to them, they would get into line, their officers advance before them, flourish their swords wildly in the air, with indescribable gestures and shouting.

The nobles, who by this time had assembled with the Prime Minister, now resolved that all the mena-maso should be put to death, and piequets of soldiers were sent off to apprehend them. Many of them were got in their own homes speared, and their houses destroyed. Ten fled and fifteen took refuge with the King, who on Saturday morning had gone as usual to the Stone House. Every gate of the city was in the hands of the nobles, and the soldiers, although friendly to Radama, dared not disobey their own officers, neither had they any confidence in one another. By Monday the number of soldiers had increased to probably ten thousand men, while Radama had merely a guard of about fifty men supplied with arms, but no gunpowder. Still a great part of the people were favourable to him, and no attempt was made upon the Stone House, and, guarded by the soldiers and the people, the King without any molestation left the Stone House, accompanied by the fifteen mena-maso, and reached the palace.

I will give the story of the revolution in the simple words of an officer who had an opportunity of observing and hearing what was done and said. I have translated the words as literally as possible.

On Saturday morning, the 9th of May, the King being in the Stone House with fifteen mena-maso, including Ramiketaha and Ramitavy, a messenger from the Prime Minister was sent to demand the King to deliver up the fifteen mena-maso to them. The King replied—"During the reign of the twelve kings, if any man took refuge with the King and received his protection, he was safe—and the people did not kill them, because they were with the King—why, then, do you ask for the mena-maso who are in my house?" Rainivoninahitriniony and the nobles answered—"The mena-maso have taken away the things of the people. If two men have had a difference the one with the other, and taken the case before the mena-maso for justice; and if one gave fifty dollars to the mena-maso, and the other one hundred dollars, while the one who gave fifty dollars was right, and the one who gave a hundred dollars was wrong, the one who gave the hundred dollars was successful, and the man who gave the fifty lost both his cause and his money; and these things make the people sorrowful, and that is the reason why we wish to kill them. But the King would not give them up. After he arrived in his palace he asked "Who is King?—Radama or Rainivoninahitriniony." The latter answered, "Radama is King, but the nobles are grieved because things are not right." And Radama said, "If I am killed, do not kill the mena-maso, for I do not want them killed." On Saturday the soldiers continued on the plain of Andohalein the centre of the town, near to the house of Rainivoninahitriniony, the Prime Minister, and about half a mile to the north of the palace. On Sunday Ramiketaha, who had formerly been a Christian, said to the King, "When this matter is at an end, and the kingdom again in your hands, then let the preachers and deacons of the churches be killed. Tell the English to go home, and if they will not do so, kill them, and let all the Christians pay, if they are rich, fifty dollars, but if poor and beautiful, we will take them to be our slaves." The King was glad at this saying and danced with joy. It was also proposed to the King that if this happened, the Prime Minister and all his companions should be degraded, with which the King agreed. But the Prime Minister and the nobles had these sayings reported to them, and they were very angry, and ordered the soldiers to surround the palace, which they did, and Rainivoninahitriniony and the nobles took up their place in the house of Rainemadravo, close beside the palace gate. On Monday morning he sent to the King and said, "We have only cut down the branches, but the trunk remaineth unhurt. If you do not deliver up Ramiketarah and his companions, then we will come and destroy the gate of your palace, and take them by force." The King answered, "If you come here, I will destroy you with my cannon," for he had several cannons loaded within the palace yard; but his soldiers, being few in number, refused to fight, while one of them opened the gates and a part of the soldiers entered into the palace-yard. The nobles now sent to him to say, "Which do you now choose, the nobles or the mena-maso?" He answered, "The nobles; but you must put fetters upon the mena-maso, upon their necks, upon their feet, and upon their arms, but you must not kill them." The nobles having consented to these conditions, the King gave them up. As he thus parted from his mena-maso, Ramiketaka was observed to weep, but the King said to him, "Do not be sorrowful; perhaps if I am again strong as a king I will help you." They were bound with cords—their clothes taken from them, with the exception of a cloth round their loins, and led by soldiers to Analahely. This parting saying of Radama to his mena-maso was told to the nobles, who feared that if Radama remained King they would not be safe. Two officers therefore, Rahgilobe, 15th honour, and Jugiakimica, accompanied by several soldiers, now entered the palace-yard, said to the Queen Rabodo, "go out," and she was compelled to leave with all their servants, and was taken to the house called the Silver Palace. The King was thus left alone on Monday evening. Every weapon in the palace was also removed. The nobles now asked Rabodo to take the crown, which she promised to do.

During the time between Monday evening and Tuesday morning the King had none to comfort him. His favourites were in chains—his soldiers had refused to fight for him—his very wife had been taken from him. He knew and waited for his fate. Two officers entered the palace on Tuesday, attended by several soldiers. One of them knocked the King down by tripping him; then they strangled him with a cord, while he called to his ministers to save him. Some affirm that this took place immediately after the Queen was removed, and that no sooner was she dragged away than the King was killed. This done, other officers went to Analahely to kill the mena-maso. Ramitavy said, "Kill me first; I do not wish to see my companions suffer." They killed him with a spear, wounding him in the left side. They then asked Ramiketaka, who was standing in the door of the house in which he had been confined, to come out. Without speaking a word he came out, and was soon killed. The others met the same fate. One who had fled was discovered in a rice field digging, with his face all besmeared with mud to disfigure him, but he was recognised and killed. On Thursday, another of those who had disappeared was found in a house near the city and instantly killed. Some seven are still unfound, and may possibly elude the search made for them. Besides the mena-maso, one or two others suffered death. One, an aide-de-camp of the Prime Minister, being discovered with the King, was taken away and killed close to our house. A slave who defended his master was also dispatched, and a noble who had united in several transactions with the mena-maso was killed, and his house destroyed. But the persons and property of the other citizens, as well as the wives and children of the sufferers themselves, escaped. On Sunday, having some reason to apprehend danger, we betook ourselves to the English Consulate, it having been previously arranged with the French to unite together if any attack was made on either party; and it is possible that we might have been able to maintain our ground for some time, as we could muster nearly 270 barrels, many of the guns being rifled, and a large number revolving carbines. But on Monday we began to see that the people were anxious to avoid all disturbance with the Europeans, and we again returned to my house. The heads of the Christians, and Mary, the second wife of Radama, took shelter with the Prime Minister, who duly apprised us of what was going on. On Tuesday, at mid-day, a messenger from the nobles announced to the people that the King had killed himself by grief, and proclaimed Rabodo Queen, under the name of Ratoaherimenjaka, which, if translated into English, means "blessed and powerful Queen." The nobles offered her the throne, upon condition of abiding by the laws laid down by them. Some of these have been published, and submitted to us for our guidance. I will tell you some of them that were read to us on Wednesday by her officers. They are as follows:—

1st. The Queen shall not drink any spirits.

2nd. Any one can pray or not as he wishes, but no one shall be forced; neither shall the Christians or the heathen publicly revile each other. But Ambohimangy (a city north of Antananarivo, and especially sacred in the eyes of the heathen), shall be excepted, and no chapel for Christian worship can be built there.

3rd. No law to free slaves, but any man can free his own if he wishes.

4th. Death is to be in future the penalty of murder.

5th. No Tangina poison shall be used in Madagascar for ever.

6th. Taxes shall be again levied on foreign commerce, and duties from the natives for the support of the Government.

7th. The army is to be kept up, and gunpowder manufactured; but it is to remain as at present, under the control of the nobles.

8th. No law can be passed by the King or Queen without first consulting and having the consent of the nobles.

9th. No one can visit the Queen without the consent of the Ministers.

10th. The laws are to be written for the information of the people.

11th. No one is to be condemned to death secretly.

12th. The former treaties with England and France recognised.

So far as the above goes, we have no reason to complain, as all we wish is protection, without patronage.

The body of Radama was conveyed secretly by night to Ilafy, where he was entombed. This was done to prevent any disturbance from the people or soldiers.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

There has been so much mystery and contradiction about the real character of the Suez Canal scheme, that anything which purports to be an impartial report upon it has an especial attraction for all who are anxious to understand the genuine prospects of the undertaking. Hitherto we have had nothing but the extravagantly sanguine accounts of M. Lesseps and Mr. Lange on the one side, and the studiously disparaging criticisms of Robert Stephenson and others, who certainly did not enter upon the investigation with a favourable bias. The Egyptian Government seems to have felt itself almost as much in the dark as those who have a less immediate interest in the speculation, and the late Viceroy judiciously determined to obtain an opinion from an engineer of his own selection. The result is the report by Mr. Hawkshaw which has just appeared. Without pledging ourselves to accept all the calculations on which the English engineer has founded his conclusions, we may say at the outset that he does succeed in conveying, in a few pages, a very distinct idea of the nature of the works in progress.

The project of a ship canal across the Isthmus of Suez is suggested so naturally by the mere map of the country, that it is not surprising that it should have been eagerly taken up, again and again, in remote periods of the world's history. It was not merely that the waters of the North and the South are separated only by an interval of less than 100 miles, but the whole course of the proposed canal is along a valley, the greater part of which is already under water. Indications abound of the existence of a natural channel having once existed between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, and there are no elevations of importance to be encountered at any point of the line. These are the great advantages which the undertaking presents in comparison with the kindred project of cutting the Isthmus of Darien, which is traversed from end to end by a lofty range of mountains. Of course, there is another side to the question, and Mr. Hawkshaw does not deny, that there are considerable difficulties to be overcome, though he does not regard them as formidable in any other than a pecuniary sense. The account which he gives of the projected works is almost enough, even in this age, to alarm the most sanguine speculator; and yet, if Mr. Hawkshaw's judgment is to be relied on, there is nothing to prevent the completion and the maintenance of the work, beyond the pecuniary and other difficulties which necessarily attend an undertaking of such colossal magnitude.

Port Said, the proposed Mediterranean entrance of the Canal, lies almost as near the eastern extremity of the Delta as Alexandria does to the western. Between the two stretches the whole coast of the habitable part of Egypt, the shore line bulging out into the sea, and gradually extending itself outwards from the natural deposit of the river. Of the large shallow lakes or pools which fringe the shore, the most extensive is Lake Menzaleh, lying immediately behind the narrow strip of land which forms the shore in the neighbourhood of Port Said. The port itself is nearly in the centre of this strip, and only a few miles to the east of the Gemilch mouth, through which the waters of the lake, when swollen by the rising of the river, find their way in a rapid stream to the Mediterranean. From this point the Canal is to be dredged for about a third of its length through the shallow pool. Almost another third has to be formed in the same manner along the course of inland lakes, while the rest is to be excavated through the sands and rocks of the desert. The line which has been selected is in great part without a trace of fresh water, and the preliminary work of cutting a fresh water canal from the Nile to the middle of the Isthmus, and thence by the side of the proposed salt water cut to Suez, is in itself an enterprise of first-rate magnitude.

It has been so generally assumed that the success of the canal scheme would be prejudicial to the interests of this country—and it is so certain that, in the progress of it, dangerous facilities would be given for French encroachment—that there has been little disposition in this country to inquire into the engineering merits of the plan, or into its prospects of pecuniary success. We shall follow Mr. Hawkshaw's example in laying aside for the present the political question, not because we are disposed to underrate its importance, but because it is impossible to form any sound judgment of the practicability of the scheme without freeing ourselves from the adverse bias which a reasonable suspicion of the designs of France is likely enough to produce.

The works already completed, though extremely small in comparison with what remains to be done, are far from insignificant. The fresh-water canal, though it has not yet been carried to the main stream of the Nile on the one side, or to Suez on the other, does connect the fresh-water supply of Ras-el-Wadi with the line of the ship canal at Lake Timsah, which is situated about half-way between the two seas. Besides this preliminary work, a portion of the canal itself, a few miles long, has been partially cut from Lake Timsah to Lake Menzaleh, and water communication for flat-bottomed boats now exists between Port Said and the centre of the Isthmus. Less than 8,000,000 yards of earthwork have been excavated out of an estimated total of 125,000,000 for the canal alone, without reckoning the vast labour to be expended on the entrance into both seas, and on the completion of the fresh-water cut. What has been done is little more than to scratch the surface of the desert along the easiest part of the line which the canal is intended to traverse; and the importance of this fragment of the undertaking consists, not so much in its value as an integral part of the work, as in the evidence which it is supposed to furnish of the practicability of keeping the canal from filling up with the drift sand of the adjacent desert.

Assuming an unlimited supply of labour and funds, Mr. Hawkshaw gives apparently good reasons for his opinion that the projected work may be brought to a successful issue; and, indeed, this was scarcely questioned by Robert Stephenson and other engineers who took the most unfavourable view of the scheme. The real engineering difficulties are not in the construction, but in the maintenance of the canal; and to these Mr. Hawkshaw mainly addresses himself. One great bugbear—an excessive difference of level between the two seas—has been got rid of by more careful observations, only to be replaced by a more serious difficulty. It seems now to be ascertained that the mean levels of the Red Sea and the Mediterranean are so nearly identical that the trifling tides alone can be relied on to produce the current necessary to scour the canal. When completed, the work will be, as Robert Stephenson said, a stagnant ditch; and all that Mr. Hawkshaw is able to urge to the contrary is, that occasional gales may produce an active current, and that, after all, the necessity of constant dredging is not so much an engineering as a pecuniary obstacle.

The canal can be made, and can be kept clear, at a certain cost; but it is not quite so certain that as much can be said of the sea entrances at either end. The forming of a passage into the deep water of the Red Sea is admitted to be a work of the utmost difficulty, as may well be imagined when it is borne in mind that, for two or three miles, an even channel has to be dredged through a sea crowded with shoals and sandbanks, and to be kept permanently open in the face of all the natural influences which will tend to fill it up. It is not even certain that rock may not be encountered, which would have to be removed by the costly and tedious process of submarine blasting; but, again, Mr. Hawkshaw may very probably be right in saying that the engineering obstacles are not too formidable to be overcome. The other extremity of the canal presents a new set of difficulties. After careful observations, Captain Spratt, who was employed by the Admiralty to report upon the subject, came to the conclusion that the Nile was continually pouring out vast masses of siliceous sand, which drifted along the coast in an easterly direction, right across the mouth of the proposed canal. The silt would in his opinion baffle all attempts to clear a passage by artificial means; and the canal would no sooner be finished than it would have to be abandoned. Mr. Hawkshaw seems to have taken some pains to combat this opinion. One great fact on which Captain Spratt relied in support of his theory that the Nile sand drifted past Port Said into the Bay of Pelusium, was the marked difference in the character of the sand on the two sides of the river delta. At Alexandria, on the west, the deposit was almost calcareous, such as might be furnished by the abrasion of the cliffs. At Port Said, on the opposite side of the river mouths, almost the whole of the sand consisted of siliceous particles. Mr. Hawkshaw made a series of analyses to test these statements, and the result was to show a steady increase of siliceous sand at the mouth after another of the rivers was passed. In the absence of any other sufficient explanation, it is almost impossible to escape from the conclusion that the supply of silices is obtained from the river itself; and though Mr. Hawkshaw points out other possible sources, he has no hypothesis to account for the contrast observed between the sands deposited on the opposite sides of the delta. That a certain amount of silt will have to be annually removed must therefore be regarded as one of the settled conditions of the enterprise; and the feasibility of doing this once more resolves itself into a question of cost, even if it be true that by banking up the western side of the port, and by constant dredging, the requisite depth of water could be maintained. Mr. Hawkshaw pronounces absolutely that the quantity of sand which is swept past Port Said is not large, but the comforting assurance must be received with the qualification that no reason whatever is given for the opinion, and that it is not shared by other engineers. He does, however, point out one promising method of clearing the channel by stopping up the Gamilch mouth, and diverting the natural current through the Port Said approaches. If Mr. Hawkshaw's general conclusion that the difficulties of construction are not insurmountable by engineering skill be accepted, as it probably might be of this or any other project in the world, it is not quite easy to follow him in the further opinion that the cost of maintenance would be nothing extraordinary or unusual, or to put much trust in the rough estimate which he gives of the probable outlay required for the completion of the works. The sum of £16,000,000, which he names, is far from trifling, but there is enough on the face of the report to show (as Mr. Hawkshaw almost admits) that the materials scarcely existed for anything more than a mere guess. To mention only one point, which would vitiate any estimate of the kind, it seems to be tacitly assumed that some 30,000 labourers will always be forthcoming at the price hitherto paid for the forced labour which has already been prohibited. But it is not even here that the prospects of the speculation are most unfavourable. If it be granted that the canal can be constructed for £10,000,000, and maintained for £60,000 a year, it would still require a revenue of £600,000 a year to make it a successful undertaking. It is almost acknowledged that the intricacies of the navigation of the upper part of the Red Sea and the exposed position of the Port Said anchorage would prevent any sailing ship from taking that route to India. Passengers by steamboats would gain little, if anything, by going though the canal instead of crossing the Desert on the railway, and embarking in another vessel. The whole of the enormous revenue we have mentioned would therefore, practically, have to be levied on the cargoes of steam ships. Whether this mode of transit for ordinary goods will ever be adopted to such an extent as to supply sufficient basis for this load of taxation, is a question on which any amount of speculation may be indulged; but at present such a result is so far removed from actual experience, that the canal might probably be postponed for a century without any serious injury to those for whose benefit it is supposed to be designed. That, in the meantime, the glory, and perhaps the interests, of France might be materially promoted by the extension of her influence in Egypt, is a consideration which cannot be expected to have much weight with the Viceroy of Egypt, or with those nations whose policy it is to maintain the independence of a country which, whether with or without the canal, lies on the high road to India.

The utmost that Mr. Hawkshaw's report seems to have established is, that the scheme is not in an engineering sense impossible, that there are no means of estimating the cost, and no data to justify the expectation of a revenue which would pay a dividend, even on the conjectural estimates of M. Lesseps himself. If this be the real character of the undertaking, it is as unnecessary as unfair to depreciate it still further by exaggerating the engineering obstacles, which might very possibly give way to skill and money, if money and skill could be supplied *ad libitum*.—*Saturday Review*, August 1.

NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL SENTENCES.

(*From the United Service Gazette, August* 1.)

The last quarterly return of Naval Courts-Martial exhibits, we regret to say, no improvement whatever in the mode of dispensing justice, and no diminution in the number of offenders. There are evidently stereotyped sentences for a certain class of offences, and even very good previous character scarcely seems to influence Courts in awarding them.

We particularly notice in the abstract of cases given in the quarterly return, that of the most severe and uncalled-for sentence passed upon Charles Thomas, at Portsmouth, by a Court-Martial presided over by Captain Chamberlain. The charge brought against the man was, according to the official document, for—"Behaving in an insubordinate manner, and making use of mutinous language to Mr. John Webb, boatswain; also placing himself in a threatening attitude, and making use again of the threatening and mutinous language to him." We gave an outline of the circumstances attending this trial when it occurred in June last, and pointed out that the prisoner had been much aggravated by the complainant, Mr. Webb; that Mr. Webb had shoved off from the shore in the liberty boat rather before than at the appointed time, as if for the express purpose of leaving the prisoner behind; and that the prisoner was naturally excited, and, moreover, stimulated to intemperate behaviour by the improper language used towards him by the boatswain. Without going to the length of saying that the prisoner was more sinned against than sinning, we still think the circumstances were such as to have warranted the Court in taking a lenient view of the case; but, in point of fact, they could not have passed a heavier sentence, had there been no extenuating circumstances whatever. The man has received four dozen lashes, and is now undergoing a term of two years' imprisonment, with hard labour in Lewes gaol, at the expiration of which he is to be discharged from the service with disgrace. Here is a threefold sentence; and the Admiralty, who have the power of mitigation, have made no sign of relenting. As to the third part—"the discharge with disgrace"—the Admiralty need not give themselves the trouble to remit that, for they may be very certain that neither Charles Thomas, nor any other man who has been so severely punished for what must appear to every one an unpremeditated offence, will ever again place themselves within the reach of Naval Court-Martial law.

We notice another case, tending to show the severity with which even the most excusable offences are visited. John Clarke, second captain of the forecastle of the Alacrity, serving in the Mediterranean, and, judging from the report made of him in Court, a most careful, exemplary seaman, recently paid a visit to an old shipmate on board the Revenge, having on his person "spirits," very likely a bottle of rum. We presume he is no Freemason, and was unable to blind the eyes of the ship's police. Perhaps it suited the police to be remarkably smart; so the man was detected in the commission of the heinous crime, reported, and tried by Court-martial on the 9th June. The Court, "in consideration of the prisoner's exemplary conduct, his name not having been on the defaulters' book for a period of three years, and the good character he received from his captain and also bears upon his certificates of service from former ships, *only* adjudged him to be disrated to an able seaman, and to lose his two good-conduct badges." Thus, for an act of simple thoughtless good-nature, from no desire to take money or to do harm, John Clarke is made to forfeit his petty officer's rank during the time the ship is in commission, and to lose 2d. a day, or £3 a year, so long as he remains in the service—rather a heavy penalty for a light transgression.

If John Clarke's character stood so high, would it not have been enough to give him a public reprimand on the quarterdeck, or other suitable admonition? That fact, if entered on the defaulters' book, would alone have compelled his good conduct for a further period of three years to enable him to get an additional badge, and would have been a suitable sentence; but to take from a man the rewards for which he had served so long, together with the pecuniary allowance of £3 per annum annexed thereto, as a punishment for a good-natured, though foolish and improper act, is not the best way of tying men to the service. These quarterly returns of punishments by sentence of Courts-Martial are read on the quarterdeck of every ship to the assembled ship's company. To some few the punishments may act as a warning and a deterrent; but to others, and we think too by far the greater number of the better class of men, they must be sickening details, causing them to loathe the service and all connected with it, and to seek the earliest opportunity to escape from what they must look upon as unjust and severe sentences, to which the smallest slip may subject any one of them.

Before the red tape system was introduced into the Navy, captains were accustomed to exercise their own judgment, and to display their own and not the Admiralty authority. The result was that the men looked upon their captains as the arbiter of their fate. Some weak-minded captains could not stand this, and made shipwreck of discipline; so, to keep in check those who were exceptions to the rule, laws have been made binding on all, and therefore crippling to those who needed no such bandaging. Before the introduction of Admiralty red tape, ships as a rule were in an infinitely better state of discipline than they have ever been since. The men were happier, and whatever work was to be done was done cheerfully; and we very much doubt whether the greatest martinet to be found in the service a quarter of a century ago ever committed upon his own responsibility acts one-third so severe as the sentences now commonly dealt out at naval courts-martial.

We have before remarked that officers seem absolved from all personal responsibility when sitting as members of a Court-Martial. They feel that they are not there to exercise their own judgment, but to obey the Admiralty *dictum*; and while that is so we must expect to find a repetition of severe and absurd sentences in no way apportioned to the nature of the offences.

For that which would have been held a very minor offence in the old category, the sentence now is forty-eight lashes, one or two years' imprisonment, and discharge from the service with or without disgrace, according to the nature of the offence; whereas had "a taut hand" had to deal with the same offender in former times, forty-eight lashes would have squared the yards. The man in that case would in a few days have been again at work none the worse in body, and a considerable deal better in point of behaviour; but now, superadded to the corporal punishment, there is one or two years of hard labour, enough to render the man useless and degraded for life, and "discharge from the service," with a tolerable certainty that the liberated prisoner will turn pirate, or garotter, or burglar, or any other thing that suits his turn of mind, after having been contaminated in a prison.

We perceive, also, that a court martial, without any special trial, can act judge and jury, and "at one fell swoop" destroy an officer's reputation and liberty. During a trial which took place at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th April last, in which Lieutenant Hooper of the Egmont lost one year's seniority as the punishment for drunkenness and disobedience of orders, Mr. Andrew Farmer, the master of the Egmont, was called upon to give evidence. In the hope of screening a messmate, he was not so straightforward in his answers as he should have been. He was bound to speak "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth;" but he, according to the opinion of the Court, "prevaricated," and he was there and then, without more ado, adjudged to undergo three months' imprisonment, "from the date of such sentence, in one of her Majesty's gaols."

Sharp practice, and possibly lawful; but rather sharper even than one might have expected from a court-martial held under the auspices of the far-famed Rear-Admiral Richard Laird Warren. We have no knowledge of Mr. Farmer, and cannot undertake to defend him or palliate his offence; but we think that if the Court-Martial considered him sufficiently in the light of a culprit to warrant their committing him to gaol for three months, their proper course would have been to have framed a special charge against him, and have allowed him an opportunity of defending himself, instead of resorting to the very summary and objectionable proceeding of condemning him off-hand to a degrading and most injurious punishment.

All these and many other enormities will, however, be commonly practised under the sacred name of justice, until a Court of Appeal

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—October 31.

Kiama (s.), 120 tons, Captain Honsar, from Merimbula 30th ultimo. Passengers—Rev. Mr. Greg, Mrs. Greg and family; Mr. Kesterton, Mr. D. Nuser, and 2 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Kembla (s.), 325 tons, Captain Mallier, from Clarence River. Passengers—Mrs. Wollen, Dr. Lang, Mrs. Harper, Mrs. and Miss Taylor, Mrs. Roland, Miss Roland, and 18 in the steerage. I. S. N. Company, agents.

Grafton (s.), 260 tons, Captain Maides, from Clarence River 30th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Bryce, McIntyre, Field, Bowden, Cook, Rev. Mr. McIntyre, and 15 in the steerage. C. and R. R. Company, agents.

Lawrence, barque, 360 tons, Captain Salmon, from Mauritius 17th September. Passenger—Mrs. Salmon. Fisher and Son, agents.

Wonga Wonga (s.), 700 tons, Captain Trouton, from Melbourne 29th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. Ayre, Mr. and Mrs. Dillon, Mr. and Mrs Sherard, Captain Jackson, Messrs. Budd, Hunter, Wherfield, Westmore, M'Quain, W. J. Brown, Cash, Jones, Bennett, Day, Robertson, Callough, Sinclaire, H. and D. White, and 34 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co. agents.

W. W. Smith, ship, 601 tons, Captain W. H. Harris, from the Downs 18th July. Passengers—Mrs. Harris and child, Mr. Davis. Saunders and Co. agents.

Balclutha (s.), 166 tons, Captain Brown, from Rockhampton 29th ultimo. Passengers—Messrs. Lacy, Bong, Mackay, H. Marsh, Scholefield, M'Crae, J. Clark, and 24 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co., agents.

NOVEMBER 1.

Caernarvon, barque, 320 tons, Captain Eury, from the South Seas. R. Towns and Co. agents.

Sabrina, barque, 340 tons, Captain Thompson, from Manila 16th August. M'Donald, Smith, and Co., agents.

Curlew, brig, 172 tons, Captain Smith, from South Seas. R. Towns and Co., agents.

Eagle (s.), 290 tons, Captain Page, from Rockhampton 27th ultimo. A. S. N. Co., agents.

Rainbow (s.), 200 tons, Captain Petley, from the Richmond River 30th ultimo. Passengers—Miss Cullen, Messrs. Lumsden, Brown, M'Kenzie, and Stephenson.

DEPARTURES.—October 31.

Maria, for Newcastle,
Harriet Armitage, for Newcastle,
Dragon, for South Sea Islands,
Emma Colvin, for New Caledonia.
Jane Lockhart, for Otago
Frowning Beauty, for Nelson.
Casino, for Melbourne.
Kate Swantor, for Newcastle,
November 1.
Margaret and Eliza, for Newcastle.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—November 2.

Sarah Francis, Ursra (s.), for Brisbane; star of Australia (s.), for Rockhampton; Don Juan, for Port Denison.

CLEARANCES.—October 31.

Jane Lockhart, schooner, 81 tons, Captain Williams, for Otago. Don Juan, schooner, 130 tons, Captain Greuber, for Port Denison.

Frowning Beauty, barque, 365 tons, Captain Marr, for Nelson. Passengers—Messrs. Luddmffled, White, Douglas, Davington, Jackeraty, Austin, E. T. Sayers.

COASTERS INWARDS.—October 31.

Sarah Ann, Jane, from Brisbane Water, with 700 baskets shells, 3000 feet timber; H. M. Warfield, Lavina, from Newcastle, with 350 tons coal; Connaught Ranger, from Lake Macquarie, with 60 tons coal; Concord, Minerva, from Port Stephens, with 30,000 feet timber, 40,000 treenails, 3700 spokes, 30 bags oysters; Minnie, from Grafton, with 40,000 feet timber; Collaroy (s.), from Morpeth, with 170 bales hay.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—October 31.

Sarah Ann, Jane, for Brisbane Water; Concord, Telegraph, for Port Stephens; Centurion, for Shoalhaven; Otago, for Newcastle; Brothers, for the Hawkesbury; Connaught Ranger, for Lake Macquarie; Jessie, for Port Macquarie; Margaret, for Macleay River; Francis George, for Tweed River.

IMPORTS.—October 31.

Lawrence, from Mauritius: 1500 empty bags, 31 bags sugar, Salmon; 4179 bags sugar, Order.

Wonga Wonga (s.), from Melbourne: 8 packages, A. Moses; 75 bales hay, W. Wright; 2 packages, Dangar and Co.; 6 packages, Vennard and Stevens; 1 package, Acheson; 1 package, 5 packages, W. Buckland; 216 packages, Colonial Sugar Company; 8 packages, W. G. Ainsworth; 2 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 1 package, Levy; 1 package, Addison; 27 packages, Walker; 5 packages, M'Kean; 3 packages, Lewis; 1 package, J. Treeve; 17 packages, Saddington and Sons; 9 packages, S. Edens; 1 package, Jackson; 1 package, J. B. Metcalf; 3 boxes gold, Oriental Bank; 1 package, 50 boxes candles, 312 cases wine, Molison and Black; 1 package, Bank of New South Wales; 1 package, Reading and Wellbank, and sundries.

W. W. Smith, from London: 62 packages, J. Isaacs; 25 packages, A. Thomson and Co.; 1 package, S. Emanuel and Sons; 22 packages, J. and E. Row; 90 packages, Scott, Henderson, and Co.; 1 package, D. Buist and son; 250 packages, Brown and Co.; 17 packages, F. Giles and Co.; 1 package, Allen and Co.; 3 packages, J. Lavrick and Co.; 179 packages, J. Hughes; 8 packages, Parrott, Brothers; 30 packages, Dixon and Bennett; 4 packages, W. and S. Gardiner; 165 packages, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 10 packages, R. Gray; 2 packages, R. Blanie; 155 packages, Saunders and Co.; 4 packages, Myers and Solomon; 7 packages, J. Benson; 4 packages, J. J. Moore; 3 packages, Sherriff and Downing; 1 package, and E. Hordern; 22 packages, E. Eastway; 7 packages, J. M'Nab; 7 packages, F. Perks; 16 packages, A. M'Arthur; 100 packages, Willis, Merry, and Co; 4 packages, J. Baptist; 5 packages, H. Schilsky; 15 packages, Griffiths, Fanning, and Co.; 9 packages, J. W. Fuse; 11 packages, S. A. Joseph; 3 packages, Cohen, Brothers; 4 packages, R. D. Merrill; 51 packages, Farmer and Co.; Leigh; 3 packages, Lamb, Farbury, and Co.; 1 package, W. Halleant; 130 packages, W. Long; 534 packages, J. L. Montefiore; 1 package, J. A. Buttrey and Co.; 13 packages, Faux and Beard; 1 package, T. S. Glaister; 1 package, F. M'Nab and Co; 14 packages, J. M'Intosh; 122 packages, Dargar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 774 packages, W. Corner; 1 package, N. Phillips; 2 packages, G. W. Rawson; 50 packages, L. and S. Speyer and Co.; 1 package, J. Cree; 1 package, J. N. Hall; 18 packages, W. Wood; 18 packages, Prince, Ogg, and Co.; 4 packages, L. and S. Speyer; W. H. Eldred; 11 packages, A. C. Miller; 1 package, L. Richenham; 13 packages, J. C. Neild; 528 packages, Keep and Parsons; 1 package, S. C. Burt and Co; 11 packages, Smith and Etheridge; 1 package, Hobson and Whiting; 26 packages, Farmer and Painter; 3 packages, L. Goldring; 2 packages, W. Lee; 1 package, J. Buckland; 1 package, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 19 packages, A. B. Armstrong; 7 packages, R. Blair; 67 packages, Saddington and Sons; 182 packages, C. Newton, Brotner, and Co.; 612 packages, Osborne, Pern, and Co.; 8 packages, W. S. Friend and Co.; 1 package, W. Walker; 16 packages, Rev. L. Buscott; 6 packages, Hennessy, Eagar, and Dudley, Flavelle, Brothers; 321 packages, J. Keep; 59 tons iron, 374 packages, P. N. Russell and Co.; 19 packages, T. F. Reeve; 167 packages, Josbe, Brothers; 1895 packages, R. Strachan; 18 packages, Ireland and Co.; 1030 packages, Order.

Balclutha (s.), from Rockhampton: 3 bales wool, W. Dean; 38 bales wool, J. Campbell; 14 bales wool, Tidswell and Wilson; 23 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co; 38 casks tallow, 114 hides, 1 bale 14 bundles skins, Mort and Co.; 18 bales wool, R. Towns and Co.; 7 bales wool, How, Thompson, and Co.; 16 bales wool, S. A. Dibbs; 230 oz. gold, Joint Stock Bank; 56 oz. gold, Union Bank; 6 casks tallow, Order.

NOVEMBER 1.

Caernarvon, from the South Seas: 500 barrels oil, black 45 barrels sperm oil, R. Towns and Co.

Sabrina, from Manila: 18,497 bags sugar, 660 bags coffee, 100 cases cigars, 482 packages rope, M'Donald, Smith, and Co.

Curlew, from the South Seas: 270 barrels black oil, 90 barrels sperm oil, Order.

Eagle (s.), from Gladstone: 28 bales wool, 8 casks tallow, T. S. Mort; 1 cask tallow, 18 hides, 1 bundle skins, Graham and Mulhalland; 19 oz. gold, J. Fraser and Co.

EXPORTS.—October 31.

Frowning Beauty, for Nelson: 4500 slates, 100 cases brandy, 1 case matches, Learmonth, Dickinson, and Co.; 361 bags sugar, Gilford and Bros; 11 casks, W. Buckland; 6057 feet cedar, Goodlet and Smith; 350 bags flour, 827 tons coal, 40 tierces beef, 350 bags maize, 1 horse, E. M. Sayers; 1 cask beef, 11 cases, M. Myers.

Don Juan, for Port Denison: 500 cape, 3 packages tobacco, 3 cases spirits, 14 bags sugar, 5 cwt. shot, 20 bags flour, 10 bags bran, 10 bags maize, 1 tank, 1 house, 84 packages, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 1 cart, Petersen, Bocsen, and Co. 2 cases, Ireland and Co.; 14 casks beer, 6 packages, J. A. Brown; 23,000 feet timber, R. Towns and Co.

Jane Lockhart, for Otago: 3 packages tobacco, Franck, Brothers, and Gans; 20 casks beef, 50 bags bran, A. Davis; 800 spokes, Molison and Black; 15 kegs butter, 50 bags maize, 4 cases, R. Instone; 20 kegs butter, 1 cask, Myers and Canter; 6 packages, Kohn and Co; 33 cases oranges, M'Roberts; 557 bags maize, 10 kegs butter, Bond.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Auckland.—By the Charlotte Andrews, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Rockhampton.—By the Star of Australia (s.), this day, at 1 p.m.

For London.—By the William Duthie, this day, at 6 p.m.

For Brisbane.—By the Urara (s.), this day, at 4.30 p.m.

For Melbourne.—By the Balclutha (s.), on Tuesday, at 4.30 p.m.

For Port Denison.—By the Don Juan, this day, at noon, if not underway.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: October 31, Kingfisher, ship, 1103 tons, Captain Freeman, for Melbourne; Urara (s.), 261 tons, Captain Wiseman, for Brisbane.

The W. W. Smith left the Start Point on the 19th July; was off the Cape de Verds on the 6th, and crossed the Equator on the 20th August. Was off the meridian of the Cape on the 22nd September, and passed Cape Otway on the 22nd ultimo. From the channel to the Equator she had very light winds, and during the latter part of the passage strong gales.

Vessels Spoken by the W. W. Smith.—July 28, Onolinta, Amsterdam to Melbourne, latitude 31°20 N., longitude 17°15 W.; September 5, Willie, Antwerp to Melbourne, latitude 28°54 S., longitude 33°55 W.

The Eagle (s.) left Rockhampton on Tuesday, 27th ultimo, at 11 a.m., and Gladstone on Wednesday, 28th, at 10.30 am. She experienced favourable winds and weather during the passage. Passed the Queen (s.) in the Fitzroy, at 11.30 a.m., 27th, for Rockhampton; schooner Raven, same day, at the Upper Flats. The Eagle arrived here at 3 a.m. 1st instant.

The Lawrence, from Mauritius, brings papers to the 17th September. She experienced very heavy weather on Tuesday last, when off the Ninety Mile Beach, and shipped a sea which smashed her wheel, and injured one of the men who was steering.

The Grafton (s.), from Clarence River, crossed the bar at 7.30 a.m., on the 30th, and arrived here at 6 p.m. the following day. She had moderate northerly breezes and cloudy weather as far as the Brothers, and strong S. W. winds the remainder of the passage. Her cargo consists of 420 bags maize, 14 casks tongues, 14 bundles bacon, 105 hides, 4 cases eggs, 1 coop fowls, 867 ozs. gold.

The Rainbow, from the Richmond River, crossed the bar on the 30th ultimo; had northerly winds to the Seal Rocks, then westerly. Passed the Yarra Yarra on Saturday off the Seal Rocks, bound north. The cargo of the Rainbow consists of 44,500 feet cedar and pine, 50 hides, and sundries.

The A. S. N. Co.'s s. Wonga Wonga left the Sandridge Pier at 1.15 p.m. on the 29th ultimo; rounded the Prohmontory at 3 a.m. on the 30th, and Cape Howe the same date, at 9 p.m.; arriving in Sydney on the 31st ultimo. She reports fine weather throughout.

The Sabrina left Manila on the 16th August, crossed the Equator on 3rd October, in 103°50 E.; carried light winds from thence to Caledonia from E. to S.E. She experienced very heavy gales on 25th ultimo from S. round to W.S.W., and again on the 28th, when it blew in terrific squalls from the W.

A new schooner arrived on Saturday from Brisbane Water, whose she was built by Mr. Benjamin Davis, and has come up for the purpose of being placed in the colonial trade. She is 71 feet on keel, 19 feet beam, 7 feet depth of hold, and will register about 75 tons, with a carrying capacity of 110 tons. Her frame is entirety of hardwood, and copper-fastened. She appears to sail very well, and is a remarkably smart looking craft. She is fitted with iron rigging, and is the first colonial vessel fitted in that manner. Mr. Davis has turned out several of our colonial craft, and this one will in nowise detract from the credit he has acquired.

The Balclutha (s.) left Rockhampton on Wednesday, 28th, at 11.30 a.m., experienced moderate northerly winds and fine weather to the Saltwater, and light variable winds and thick rainy weather to Cape Hawke, and fresh W.S.W winds the remainder of the voyage, arriving at Sydney at 4.30 p.m. 31st ultimo.

The Kiama, from Merimbula, brings up 400 cheeses, 114 bags maize, 16 kegs butter, 17 bags potatoes, 14 hides, 14 bales.

Royal Sydney Yacht Squadron.—The opening cruise of the season took place on Saturday, when the whole of the yachts mustered for a trip down the harbour, and although a strong north-west wind prevailed, the various evolutions were carried out in a very satisfactory manner. They started from Farm Cove about eleven o'clock, and ran down in line—the commodore's beautiful schooner Chance leading. On signal being made to form two divisions, the vice-commodore's clipper Era took the starboard, and Mr. Parbury's new yacht Xarifa the port division, and in this order they proceeded as far as George's Head, when they again formed line, hauling their wind on the starboard tack, and stood well over for the south shore, where they tacked in succession, and then bore away to Manly Beach, where all brought up and piped to dinner. As usual on occasions of this nature, a large number of gentlemen were on board, who evidently thoroughly enjoyed the very pleasant excursion. One great feature of the day was the circumstance of the new yacht Xarifa joining the squadron for the first time. Of course it is impossible to form any opinion of her sailing qualities, she having been hurriedly got ready for the occasion. She is a very powerful vessel, and when her interior fittings are complete will have splendid accommodation, and when in fair sailing trim her spirited owner will have no cause to regret having added another colonial-built yacht to the Sydney squadron. The yachts got under way again about four o'clock, and returned in the same order that they went down.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

October 24.—Berwickshire, Sourabaya, from London; Alexandra (s.), Bombay (s.), from Sydney; Aldinga (s.), from Otago; Elizabeth, from Calcutta.

October 25.—City of Launceston (s.), from Launceston.

October 27.—Ocean Pearl, from New York; Wonga Wonga (s.), from Sydney.

October 28.—Calliance, Oceania, Theresa, Dugmar, from London.

DEPARTURES.

October 25.—St. Ives, for Mauritius; Oceana, for Sydney; Prince Arthur, for Newcastle.

October 28.—Bombay (s.), for Galle; Mary and Rose, for Sydney.

CLEARED OUT.

October 24.—Mary and Rose, 86 tons, Leddra, for Sydney: 100 cases oil, 100 bales hay, 12 packages.

October 26.—Elizabeth, 667 tons, Moreau, for Sydney, with original cargo from Calcutta.—Bombay, P. and O. S. S., for Galle. Passengers—For King George's Sound—Mr. Thomas. For Ceylon—Mr. Lee. For Calcutta—Messrs. Gray, Johnston, and Hugh. For Madras—Mr. Clark. For Suez—Mr. Levy. For Alexandria—Mr. Sibbel. For Marseilles—Messrs. Youngman, Brodie, Kaye, Cherry, M'Dougall, and Muttlebury. 1 box tobacco, 12 boxes specie containing 37,734 sovereigns, 93 packages containing 85,571 oz. 1 cwt. of gold (of which 24,340 oz. were transhipments from New Zealand), and original cargo laden at Sydney for Point de Galle.—Charlotte, 466 tons, Desmoline, for Sydney, with part of original cargo from Bordeaux.

The steamship Souchay, which arrived in Hobson's Bay on Saturday last from London, under canvas, is a fine addition to our colonial fleet. She is a screw steamer of 600 tons burthen and 140 horse-power nominal, though working up to much greater power, steaming eleven knots. She is 200 feet long with twenty-seven feet beam. Her saloon is very elegantly fitted up for the comfort of passengers. She left London on the 6th of July; had baffling winds to the Equator, which she crossed on the 6th of August, in longitude 28° W.; thence to the Cape had fair winds, but has had to contend against very severe weather to the southward. Captain Dowell reports that on the 14th September he encountered a very severe gale, and was compelled to heave-to, when she shipped a heavy sea, which broke into the cabin, swept away bulwarks, stanchions, and jibboom; during the gale she proved herself a safe and good sea vessel. Captain Powell has won the good opinion of his passengers for his kindness throughout the voyage.—*Argus*, October 26.

Captain Newcombe, of the Ocean Pearl, reports having, on the 11th instant, in longitude 70° E., signalled an English man-of-war, supposed to be the Espiegle, with troops on board. It was blowing very hard at the time, and he was unable to procure any further particulars.—*Argus*, October 26.

The Australian Steam Navigation Company's ss. Wonga Wonga left Sydney at a quarter-past five p.m. on the 24th, and reached the Hobson's Bay Railway Pier at two p.m. yesterday. Captain Trouton reports having had fine weather until nearly half-way across the Ninety Mile Beach, and since then has had to contend against a very heavy gale, with a fearful sea, during which she split several sails, and shipped large quantities of water.—*Argus*, October 28.

ADELAIDE.

ARRIVALS.

October 26.—Tomatin, from Newcastle.

October 27.—Thomas Brown, from Foo Chow.

DEPARTURES.

October 24.—Douglas, for Brisbane.

October 25.—Ida Beena, for Brisbane.

October 27.—Rangatira (s.), for King George's Sound.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVAL.

September 16.—Express, from Sydney.

[Advertisement]

To Frederick de Carteret, Esq., Captain of the Blackwall ship Alfred.

Dear Sir,—We the undersigned, first-class passengers by the ship Alfred, from London to Melbourne, on conclusion of the voyage, beg to thank you for the kind and courteous manner in which you have succeeded in making a passage necessarily tedious, a pleasant one; and also to express our sense of the unwearied assiduity, skilful seamanship, and admirable tact with which you have discharged the onerous and difficult duties of your position. We sincerely hope that the present, your inaugural command as captain, is a precursor of many others equally successful and satisfactory. Begging your acceptance of the accompanying token of our esteem and respect,

We remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. R. Bligh	W. Robertson
John Cameron	M. M. Robertson
Adelaide C. Cockle	Arthur Staples
Walter Fellows, B.A.	J. Strachan
Julia Fellows	Charlotte A. Strachan
John Ridgell May	Albert B. Weigall, B.A.
Henry Magnay	H. J. Wrixon.
Charles Polson	

Hobson's Bay, October 6.

To the First-class Passengers of the ship Alfred.

Ladies and Gentlemen,—Allow me to thank you for the handsome testimonial which you have presented me—one which I shall always prize from its having been presented by passengers whom I have learned to esteem so much during the voyage. Although some find the passage from England tedious, you have not allowed it to be so. It has afforded me great pleasure to see you all pass the time so pleasantly. Wishing you all prosperity and happiness for the future,

Believe me, yours sincerely,

Frederick de Carteret.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

BRISBANE.

ARRIVALS.

October 30.—Vixen, Telegraph (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

October 29.—Guiding Star, for Sydney; Williams (s.), for Rockhampton.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

October 31, 9 a.m.

Newcastle	...	W.N.W. Fine. Bar. 29·962. Ther. 67°
Mudgee	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Bathurst	...	W. Stormy.
Forbes	...	S.E. Cloudy.
Young	...	N.W. Cloudy.
Goulburn	...	S.W. Dull, and cold. Bar. 27·450. Ther. 51°
Braidwood	...	N.W. Cloudy.
Yass	...	W. Raining.
Gundagai	...	W. Cloudy.
Wagga Wagga	...	N. Fine.
Deniliquin	...	W. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·497. Ther. 60°
Kiandra	...	S. Cold, and snowing.
Albury	...	W.b.S. Fine, and cloudy. Bar. 29·132. Ther. 60°
Queanbeyan	...	W.b.S., fresh. Cloudy, fine. Bar. 29·320. Ther. 56°
Cape Schanck	...	W.S.W., fresh. Dull. Bar. 29·20. Ther 54°
Cape Otway	...	W.N.W., fresh. Fine, cloudy. Bar. 29·214. Ther. 55°
Portland Bay	...	N.W., moderate, Cloudy, fine. Bar. 29·58.
South Head	...	S.W., Fine, and clear. [Ther. 58°
Sydney	...	W. Fine. Bar. 29·520. Ther. 65·5.
Wollongong	...	N. Fine.
Kiama	...	W. Light. Fine.

Meteorological Observations taken at 9 a.m., October 31st, 1863.

Stations.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max. shade.	Min. shade.	Rain gauge.	Direction of wind.	Force of wind.	Amount of cloud.
Newcastle	29·642	67°	70°	57°	83°	58°	...	W.N.W.	3	1
Goulburn	27·480	58°	53°	48°	70°	41°	...	S.W.	4	3
Albury	29·133	60°	56°	50°	...	35°	...	W.b.S.	3	2
Kiandra	29·407	60°	53°	33°	70°	26°	...	W.	3	0

State of the Weather.

October 31.—Newcastle, fine; Goulburn, dull, cold; Albury, fine, cloudy, windy; Kiandra, fine, cloudy.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	Time.	Winds.	Remarks.
October 31.	6.30 a.m.	N.W.	Fresh, cloudy.
	Noon	W.N.W.	Fresh, clear.
	6 p.m.	W.N.W.	Moderate, clear.
November 1.	6.30 a.m.	N.W.	Fresh, clear.
	Noon	W.N.W.	Strong, clear.
	5 p.m.	W.	Strong, clear.

CUSTOMS IMPORT ENTRIES.—October 31.

3 cases woollens, C. J. Muller
85 cases vestas, Franck, Brothers, and Gans
19 packages drapery, A. M'Arthur and Co.
6 pianos, J. H. Anderson
5 casks tallow, Tidswell, Wilson, and Co.
30 tons beche-de-mer, 3 anchors, 1 cable, 3 spars, R. Towns and Co.
22 packages hardware, P. N. Russell and Co.
9 packages drapery, Colegate, Adnam and Co.
7 cases stationery, J. Andrews
30 bales sacks, 3 bails, D. Cooper and Co.
14 bellows, 25 tons iron, 401 packages ironmongery, J. B. Holdsworth
2 casks china, Mason, Brothers,
23 casks vestas, 25 cases bedsteads, 31 packages saddlery, 61 packages fancy goods, 4 cases guns, Hoffnung and Co.
1 case silks, Wagner and Foell
60 cases oilstores, M. Bayley
9 bales woolpacks, 1 bale twine, Scott, Henderson, and Co.
98 packages provisions, A. Shew
5 bales wick, 100 barrels raisins, 25 casks blacking, 40 cases chicory, 50 barrels currants, 50 barrels oatmeal, 20 barrels nuts, 16 bales wool, 9 cases pills, 35 cases jams, 90 cases oilstores, 50 kegs saltpetre, Fraser and Co.
1 case hats, 3 cases clothing, 7 cases cottons, Dawson, Eagar, and Co.
55 bales bags, 8 bales dray covers, 10 packages saddlery, 1 organ, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.
1 hogshead wine, 20 cases brandy, G. Phillips
266 packages tea, A. Abbott
5 cases fancy goods, M. Behrman
10 bales corks, Lotze and Larnach
90 kegs nails, 83 packages ironmongery, J. Levick and Co.
16 packages printing materials, L. Sharwood and Co.
178 packages provisions, T. Sibley
32 packages drapery, Petersen, Boesen, and Co.
5 packages ironmongery, J. Keep
10 cases books, 1 bale cotton, J. Dagnid and Co.
71 half-chests tea, 3 cases tobacco, Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.
45 cases stationery, 3 packages twine, J. F. M'Donald.

DUTY PAID.

200 casks 180 cases beer, R. and F. Tooth and Co.
10 cases wine, A. M'Arthur and Co.
200 casks beer, Smith, Brothers
400 casks beer, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.

SYDNEY OBSERVATORY.

Latitude, 33°51.61. Longitude, 10h. 4m. 48s.
The time ball is dropped accurately at one o'clock Sydney mean time, or 10h. 00m. 00s. Greenwich mean time.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

November, 1863.		Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water. Morn.	Aftern.
2	Monday	5 19	6 41	0 40	1 5

Moon.—Last Quarter, 4th instant, 1h. 39m. a.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble: We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1863.

Whenever an inquiry shall be made into the causes of our embarrassments it will be necessary to divide the search and look into the past expenditure. It is surely not impertinent when a balance sheet is presented of appalling import, for those who have discovered a discrepancy to ask for explanations and vouchers. This search will probably put us upon the track of several valuable discoveries. The public money has been wasted, first, by being spent for political purposes only; second, by ignorant extravagance, and third, it may be, by embezzlement.

The system of "log-rolling," which took half a century to perfect under the American administration, is fully understood and widely applied in our legislation. Every one knows that constituencies are moved to elect their members by a consideration of what they shall obtain from the general revenue. Sums out of proportion to the value of the object to be accomplished have been applied, because the party in power chose to apply them to secure their local interest, and to ensure the safety of a supporter. Will any one deny that this has been the case?—that hundreds of thousands of pounds have been spent within the last few years which never would have been spent by a Ministry responsible to the Crown only, or independent of the votes of the persons whose influence secured the appropriation. But a large sum must also have been wasted by the mode of expenditure. A work has been sanctioned and the money has been placed in the hands of some favoured person, who, by ignorance—perhaps corruption—has misapplied it. Whenever the Government have time to look into the machinery they will find that in many cases half the vote is actually wasted. There is, of course, a tendency in all municipalities to a misapplication of the public money—to some form of jobbery and collusion; but what must be the state of affairs where no one has any special interest, and where no one has any right to speak; where, probably, for the most part the people are incapable of judging or too distant to interfere—where there is no public Press, or where it is so mean and dependent as to be worse than useless. Distasteful as the word may be, we have no reason to doubt that the public has been robbed in the expenditure to an enormous extent. We have been told for example that the discretion in the hands of some is such as to enable them to accept bribes with the certainty of impunity, and to make drafts without any check whatever. We are told that there are examples, to which the slightest effort would conduct the Government, of persons rising into sudden affluence in consequence of possessing this kind of manipulation of the public purse. We do not impute to the late Cabinet a direct connivance with bribery and corruption. We do not say that there has been any such malversation; but we do say that the whole facts which are reported to us justify the belief that the country has not received value for its outlay, and that this loss is to be attributed to the various causes we have enumerated, namely, to the expenditure of money for purposes purely political; to the expenditure of money in a wasteful and reckless manner, and to the expenditure of money subject to the manipulation of persons who have enriched themselves at the public expense.

The new Government need one qualification—which may compensate for the absence of many—namely, moral courage. Can they be prevailed upon to meet the crisis with resolution, and to combat its difficulties with firmness? The abetters of the former system are now abashed and powerless. Any one who should rise up in defence of the evils which have so seriously shaken the public confidence would be scouted and scorned. There is hardly any man so brazen that he dare appear in an assembly of his fellow-citizens to vindicate the past Administration. It is precisely at such a time when all illusion vanishes—when the truth forces itself into light—when the full consequences of blind confidence are realised—that a Ministry may act with promptitude and decision. A few months would enable the old elements of corruption to continue and to set in motion that machinery which may effectually defeat any permanent reform. But if the present Government is true to itself it will discard abstract questions, postpone organic changes, and go to the one grand purpose—the settlement of our financial system upon a firm and lasting basis. We hope that every man in the community will understand that to maintain the public credit is to maintain his own private interest—that it concerns his bread. We need, if this country is to advance, to borrow much more largely than hitherto for the construction of railways. This is an administrative necessity, and the alternative of further dismemberment of our territory. But if we are to borrow, we must show our disposition to pay. The terms will depend upon our credit, and our credit upon our character. In every country there are sections of the people who repudiate. In England they are in a miserable minority; but if ever that minority should grow and possess power, England would no longer be the asylum of the world. She would no longer be the mart of nations, but a wretched country, where usurers would take the place of bankers, and squalor be substituted for plenty. To avert so great a calamity, our British forefathers encountered sacrifices such as we hope their sons will never refuse, if necessary, for the object which they gained, and which has placed England first in the rank of nations. Sir Robert Peel put this forcibly when, in 1842, he uttered the following words in Committee of Ways and Means:—

"I am now exhibiting to you the financial difficulties and embarrassments in which you are placed; and my confident hope and belief is that, following the example of those who preceded you, you will look these difficulties in the face, and not refuse to make similar sacrifices to those which your fathers made for the purpose of upholding the public credit. You will bear in mind that this is no casual and occasional difficulty. You will bear in mind that there are indications amongst all the upper classes of society of increased comfort and enjoyment—of increased prosperity and wealth; and that, concurrently with these indications, there exists a mighty evil which has been growing up for the last seven years, and which you now are called upon to meet. If you have, as I believe you have, the fortitude and constancy of which you have been set the example, you will not consent, with folded arms to view the annual growth of this mighty evil. You will not reconcile it to your consciences to heap for relief from diminished taxation. You will not adopt the miserable expedient of adding during peace, and in the midst of these indications of wealth and of increasing prosperity, to the burdens which posterity will be called upon to bear. You will not permit this evil to gain such gigantic growth as ultimately to place it far beyond your powers to check or control. If you do permit this evil to continue, you must expect the severe but just judgment of a reflecting and retrospective posterity. Your conduct will be contrasted with the conduct of your fathers, under difficulties infinitely less pressing than theirs. Your conduct will be contrasted with that of your fathers, who, with a mutiny at the Nore, a rebellion in Ireland, and disaster abroad, yet submitted with buoyant vigour and universal applause (with the funds as low as 52) to a property-tax of 10 per cent. I believe that you will not subject yourselves to an injurious or an unworthy contrast. It is my firm belief that you will feel the necessity of preserving inviolate the public credit—that you will not throw away the means of maintaining the public credit by reducing, in the most legitimate manner, the burden of the public debt. My confident hope and belief is that now, when I devolve the responsibility upon you, you will prove yourselves worthy of your mission—of your mission as the representatives of a mighty people, and that you will not tarnish the fame which it is your duty to cherish, as the most glorious inheritance—that you will not impair the character for fortitude, for good faith, which, in proportion as the empire of opinion supersedes and predominates over the empire of physical force, constitutes for every people, but above all for the people of England—I speak of reputation and character—the main instrument by which a powerful people can repel hostile aggressions and maintain extended empire.

The laconic diary furnished by the Messrs. Dempster of their exploratory journey along the southern coast of Western Australia does not give us a very lively idea of the attractiveness of that part of the country, though it is certainly not worse than the central tract of Australia traversed by Mr. Stuart. Neither grass nor water appear to be very abundant, and where one is present the other is often conspicuous for its absence. The patches of available country, however, will give the squatter a foothold, and the land will probably improve under occupation, while the supply of water can always be secured wherever it is worth while to go to the necessary expense to dam the creeks or sink wells. The route taken by the recent travellers is nearly identical with the latter part of Eyre's route. The story of Eyre's journey is about the most deplorable chapter in the history of Australian exploration. His sufferings were great, and he barely escaped with his own life. No one has since ventured to repeat the whole of his journey. It will only be done piecemeal! The Messrs. Dempster, though not reversing Eyre's account so far as to speak with any enthusiasm of the country they passed through, do not record any unendurable hardships. They started with a sufficient equipment, and had the assistance of the provisions brought by the vessel which kept pace with their progress. They were out for four months and a half, and returned in good health, without the loss of a single horse. It is impossible to brand with utter barrenness a district over which such a journey was possible. The Messrs. Dempster are said to have applied for a large tract of the country they have sighted, which is the best proof that they think it capable of being turned to profitable account.

The coast makes a great bend at Point Malcolm, which may be considered the western limit of the great Australian Bight. There appears to be a small harbour near Cape Arid, sufficiently capacious for the purposes of an outport, and years hence wool may be shipped there. Whether any other shipping place will be found along the shore of the bight between Point Malcolm and Fowler's Bay is not yet known, though the probabilities seem against it. But a minute examination often reveals what at the first hasty glance is overlooked. There will be no need of a shipping place, however, until there is something to ship, and the character of the back land is at present unknown. The South Australians are beginning to penetrate north-westward from Fowler's Bay into the strip of territory that formerly belonged to New South Wales, but which has lately been annexed to their jurisdiction. There is plenty of scrub, but there appears also to be some available country. There seems every reason to expect that the settlers in the two colonies will gradually approach each other till they meet, and a traversable stock route will be opened out, which will establish a fresh market.

Commercially, however, it will be more important for the South Australians to open a route across to that part of the north-west coast to which settlers have already moved. Nicol Bay affords the requisite harbour accommodation for a settlement, and already a fair quantity of back country has been disclosed. This appears to be the best portion of Western Australia for pastoral purposes. It is very conveniently situated for the shipment of horses to India, more so perhaps than any other part of the Australian coast. It is not improbable, too, that a trade in fat cattle and sheep may one day spring up with the Indian ports. The stock hitherto despatched to Nicol Bay has been taken by sea, which is a slow and expensive process, though considered less tedious and risky than forwarding them by land along the coast. Thus supplied, the settlement can only make slow progress. When Adelaide was first settled stock was shipped there by sea, but it was not till the overlanders opened up the route down the Murrumbidgee that the colony began to make any definite pastoral progress. There is no friendly river to give any accessible route to the north-west coast. It is not known at present, indeed, whether even seasoned explorers can cross the continent in this direction. This is the one great exploratory journey which yet remains to be achieved. This performed, little else will remain to be done but the filling in of minor geographical details. Stuart's discoveries all lie to the eastward of a line drawn north from Fowler's Bay. Westward of that line there is a breadth of at least twelve degrees to be traversed. The attempts made to get towards the centre from the west coast, have not been encouraging. A dreary sandy plateau bars progression that side. But we know from experience elsewhere that these desert barriers are sometimes more formidable in appearance than in reality. Mr. Gregory, when he traversed the north coast, had south of him an apparently uniformly and impenetrable sandstone plateau. Yet Stuart coming up from the south, has penetrated this barrier. So, too, when Mr. Gregory made his journey from Brisbane to Adelaide, he ascended the Thompson till he was turned back by an appearance of the utmost sterility, yet Landsborough, coming down from the North, reached the same point without difficulty. In like manner the barrier between Western and Southern Australia may be found penet

BALMAIN VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—The third anniversary of the formation of this corps was celebrated on Saturday last. For some weeks past the ladies of Balmain had been preparing for this annual *fête*, by forming themselves into a committee and providing prizes to be competed for at the celebration. Among the principal promoters of this laudable movement were Miss Jacques (sister of the captain of the company), Mrs. Cameron (wife of Lieutenant E. W. Cameron), Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Elliott, and Mrs. Tidswell, who constituted the committee. While the ladies were thus exerting themselves, the gentlemen were not inactive, as they had determined to procure and present to sergeant Webb a valuable rifle in place of that lost by him in the unfortunate wreck of the City of Sydney, in which our rifle champions were returning from their successful journey with the Victorian riflemen in Melbourne in November of last year. The company and a very large number of visitors arrived at the rifle range early in the afternoon, and shortly afterwards the firing was commenced. A large marquee was erected about a hundred yards to the north of the 500 yards distance, and in this were displayed the prizes offered for competition, the silver bugle recently won by the company at Randwick, and other articles, including refreshments, while in front of the tent, waving conspicuously in the breeze, were the brilliant-coloured flags of the corps. The prizes consisted of well selected silver and plated articles; and, both as regarded their intrinsic worth and artistic finish, they reflected great credit on the liberality and the taste of those who provided them. The ornamental and useful were combined in several of these prizes, embracing as they did a silver cup, a plated cup, two butter stands, a claret vase, an opera glass, two salvers, a cruet stand, two mugs, and a set of salts. The silver cup was presented by Mr. Coutts, the opera glass by Mr. Walter Church, the cruets by Mr. R. E. A. Wilkinson, a locket by Mr. E. M. Smith, a gold pin by Mr. Macdonell, and the whole of the remainder were given by the ladies. The competition took place at 200, 300, 500, and 600 yards, each competitor firing five shots at each range. The competitors were divided into three classes, according to their skill in the use of the rifle, and the prizes were arranged accordingly. The weather was beautifully fine, and the wind moderately fresh from the north-west; but the shooting was very indifferent. This result was variously accounted for; it was stated that the north-west wind was very unusual, and certainly it was very unsteady, blowing quite fresh at times and then dying off to a light air. It was asserted by some that the ammunition was not uniform in strength, as some shots were carried very high, while others dropped short; but it was admitted by the majority that the most potent influence in struck ing attention and diverting it from the target, thus tending to prevent the frequent scoring of bulls-eyes, was found in the bright eyes of the lady visitors. At the conclusion of the firing, between five and six o'clock, the men were marched up to the marquee, and having been drawn up in line, the winners were called to the front. Mr. W. Church addressed a few appropriate remarks to the volunteers and visitors, and then the prizes were distributed to the winners as follows: Private Gregory (of the band), the silver cup; sergeant Webb, at gvase, private T. M. Tinley, large salver; corporal C. Mansfield, butter dish; sergeant Spence, opera glass; private King (of the band), butter dish; private G. Stack, plated mug; Captain Jacques, set of salt cellars; private T. Tinley, salver; private J. Tatham, plated glass mug; private Dickson, cruet stand; private Anderson (of the band), locket; sergeant Edgell, gold pin. The conditions upon which this pin was offered were, that it should be presented to a volunteer who had not won a prize previously, and whose score on Saturday should not entitle him to any other prize. Sergeant Webb was then called out, and Dr. Elliott presented him, on behalf of those who had subscribed for it, a new Kerr rifle with all the latest improvements, in a very nice case, containing all the necessary apparatus. In handing the rifle to Mr. Webb, Dr. Elliott said it was presented to him in recognition of the services he had rendered as one of the New South Wales Rifle team who successfully competed against the Victorian Volunteers in Melbourne, last year. It was thought, moreover, that it would only be fair of the people of Balmain to replace the rifle which Mr. Webb lost in the City of Sydney, wherein so many of the New South Wales men lost their rifles. The rifle was not presented simply in recognition of his skill as a marksman, but of his gentlemanlike bearing, and the belief that, should a foreign invasion render it necessary, he would make with that rifle many bullseyes in the ranks of the enemy. (Cheers.) Mr. Webb said he accepted the splendid rifle which they had presented to him with extreme diffidence, because he felt that he did not merit it; and he could only attribute it to the general interest manifested in Balmain for the promotion of the Volunteer movement. It proved to him that he had a large number of friends in Balmain, and in that light he accepted the gift as a grateful recognition. He should not forget the remark of Dr. Elliott, and he hoped that when required for active service they would find him there when wanted. (Cheers.) At the call of Captain Jaques cheers were then given for the Queen, for Lady Young, for the Ladies of Balmain, and for Mr. Church, chairman of the Balmain municipal council. Subsequently three cheers were given for Captain Jaques and Lieutenant Cameron, and also for Adjutant Baynes and other Volunteer visitors. At the invitation of the captain the men then proceeded to help themselves to the refreshments which had been provided for them, after which they fell in and marched back to their parade ground, headed by the band. We should mention that one prize was provided for any volunteer who should fire his twenty shots without a miss, but as no one was fortunate enough to qualify himself to claim it, it, with one other not presented on Saturday, will be shot for on a future occasion. It is scarcely necessary to add that the arrangements on Saturday gave great satisfaction, and reflected credit upon all concerned.

A WARNING VOICE FROM OTAGO.—The *Melbourne Herald* of 28th ultimo says:—The rush caused by the alleged discovery of a good gold-field near Dunedin (writes a correspondent), and the reaction when it was proved to be a delusion, had well nigh been visited severely upon the prospectors. The new goldfield has turned out a complete "duffer." No other word will express what I mean so well. Over two thousand people crowded on to the ground within a few hours only to find their expectations completely disappointed. The new field, it is now ascertained, is of so small an extent that one hundred diggers could work out the whole of it in a fortnight. The Dunedin correspondent of a Geelong contemporary pays this flattering tribute to the veracity of New Zealand journalism:—"Your readers (he says) must not be led away about what may be said of this new field by newspaper correspondents. A good deal that is reported of it requires confirmation, and until further intelligence has been received I refrain from giving much of what I hear. I am sorry to say that the Provincial newspapers publish anything that will bolster up the place and bring over a shipload of diggers."

THE MOA.—The *Otago Daily Times* says:—During his recent visit to the Te Anau Lake, Dr. Hector found recent traces of the *notornis*, a smaller species of the *dinornis* (moa), and he expects this is the bird which has given rise to the many rumours of the moa having been seen. Dr. Hector confidently expects to capture one of these birds before his next return.

STATE OF THE TOBACCO CROP.—We learn that mildew has recently made its appearance in the tobacco plants in the Paterson district, to a damaging extent, and should it make further progress the consequence to the farmers in that extensive tobacco-growing locality will be disastrous.—*Maitland Ensign*.

A REGISTRAR'S BLUNDER.—A curious blunder occurs in the notes appended to the Registrar-General's last quarterly return of the births, marriages, and deaths in Scotland. The registrar for the parish of Arbroath writes:—"Births far above the average, chiefly from bronchial and pulmonary affections, said to be owing chiefly to the open and changeable character of the weather." Of course it is an excess of deaths, not births, which the registrar means to note and explain.

THE DIGGINGS AT JEMBAICUMBENE.—Whilst all eyes are now turned towards Arabuon as the *Ultima Thule* of a digger's ambition, it is gratifying to be able to state that although the population upon Jembaicumbene Swamp is now so numerically small, compared with what it was a year or two ago, that a considerable quantity of the precious metal is being unearthed. Indeed, as far as the population is concerned, the gold obtained averages far more for each person than it did formerly, which fact will, no doubt, induce many to come back to their old haunts should any reaction take place in the Valley. One claim upon the Swamp washed out lately upwards of seventy ounces in six days, and we learn that a Chinaman, working by himself, got upwards of two ounces of gold last week, and on Monday, in consequence, put on several hands to assist him. When gold is hit upon the Swamp, there is no mistake about it; but, as upon every other gold-field, some are lucky, whilst fill fortune pursues others.—*Braidwood Dispatch*.

BRUTAL CASE OF ASSAULT.—Intelligence reached town on Saturday that a most revolting case of assault had been perpetrated that morning at Long Swamp, upon the person of a child eight years of age, daughter of Mr Scott, of that place. The miscreant, whose name is George White, has been apprehended, and lodged in the Braidwood lock-up.—*Dispatch* of Wednesday.

TRIP OF THE A. S. N. CO.'S STEAMER SAMSON TO THE NORTHERN PORTS.

(*From the Rockhampton Bulletin, October 22.*)

THE Samson has just returned from a very successful expedition up the Burdekin, and may now justly lay claim to the honour of being the first steamboat that has ever penetrated this important river. The company have much reason to be gratified at the success of their first effort to grapple with another of our northern harbours, and, in return for such display of energy and foresight, the public will doubtless not be found wanting in lending liberal support to keep up the Samson's steam to profitable account.

She left Rockhampton at three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, the 6th instant, and arrived at the bar of the Pioneer River at 11 o'clock the following night. She crossed the bar next morning at nine o'clock, and reached the landing-place an hour later; left same (Thursday) evening at half-past seven, and dropped anchor in Port Denison on Friday at one o'clock p.m. Having received official instructions to take the vessel this trip up the Burdekin, Captain Champion left Port Denison for this purpose on Wednesday, the 14th instant, at three o'clock a.m. The following gentlemen went with him:—Messrs. J. W. Dargin, Cuthbert, Robison, Black, and Cudmore, and seven in the steerage, all of whom, with the exception of the three first named, went as passengers intending to remain at the new settlement. The Samson came to an anchor inside the bar of the Burdekin at noon the same day (Wednesday). Captain Champion then proceeded up the river in a boat for the purpose of making sure before taking the steamer up that no changes had taken place in the state of the channel since his last visit, about three months previously, when he had properly buoyed the river. Finding no alterations, he returned to the vessel, arriving on board at ten p.m. The anchor was weighed at eight o'clock next morning, when, the tide being favourable, the Samson steamed up the Burdekin. Having proceeded with perfect safety ten miles up the river without once taking the ground, she dropped anchor at two o'clock a.m. in the stream off the landing-place to Mr. E. S. Antill's station, this being the furthest point which a vessel of the size and tonnage of the Samson could attain. Here she found the Noah, a small schooner that has been for some time past employed in trading to that place. During her progress up the river an average depth of not less than eight feet of water was found. The Samson was drawing about six feet only. Having safely discharged her cargo shipped for Mr. Antill's station, the Samson cast off from the landing-place on Friday, the 16th, at ten a.m., and proceeded down the river, towing the schooner Noah, which she took two miles out to sea. Heaving anchor for half an hour just inside the bar, whilst waiting for her boat sent to pick up the hedge anchor, the Samson crossed the bar at noon, and proceeded back to Port Denison, where she arrived at six o'clock the same evening, in company with the schooner Uncle Tom, then just returned from a voyage to Torres Straits, where she had been dispatched with provisions for the Woodlark, and Blue Bell, which vessels had been out some time in search of beche-le-mer. The Uncle Tom reported having fallen in with both vessels, and had on board nearly as much thirty tons of beche-le-mer, intended for the Chinese market. The Samson left Port Denison at noon on Saturday last (the 17th) and anchored at half-past eight p.m. same day off Sir James Smith's group, the weather being very thick, and a heavy thunderstorm breaking; resumed her voyage at three o'clock next morning (Sunday), and arrived off the bar of the Pioneer at ten a.m. same day. She crossed the bar at one o'clock, and reached the landing place at half-past two p.m; left on Monday at three p.m., and crossed the bar at half-past four p.m. Had fine weather at sea, and entered Keppel Bay next day (Tuesday) at four p.m. An hour later, whilst crossing the bay, she fell in with, and picked up, the Customs' boat, with another in tow, which the Water Police had just before found, it having been taken by some sailors who had deserted it from the immigrant ship Rockhampton. At seven o'clock the Samson dropped anchor in the Fitzroy, near the mouth, to wait for the tide; started at three o'clock the following morning, and proceeded so far as the Upper Flats, where she again came to an anchor at half-past four a.m., not deeming it prudent to cross before daylight. She arrived at the wharf at a quarter-past six o'clock same morning.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Municipal Council will be held at the Town Hall, this afternoon (Monday), at three o'clock, for considering the following notices of motion:—

By Alderman Oatley: That the report of the Finance Committee, received this day, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, be adopted.

By Alderman Hurley: That the public stand for hackney carriages and cabs on the north side of Wynyard-street, be, and the same is hereby abolished; and in lieu thereof a stand for six vehicles be, and the same is hereby appointed on the east side of Clarence-street, commencing fifty feet from the north side of Erskine-street.

By Alderman Sutton: That the plan and section showing the permanent level of Arthur-street, between Crown and Darling streets, as recommended by the Improvement Committee in their report received this day be, and the same is hereby adopted.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. FOTHERINGHAM AND MULLEN.—At Walker's Wharf, at half-past 2 o'clock, Pig Iron.

MR. R. MURIEL.—At Richmond Villa, Macquarie-street North, Household Furniture, Oil Paintings, Engravings, Ornaments, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MESSRS. PITT AND SULLIVAN.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. W. TINDALL.—At Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, at 11 o'clock, Fat Cattle.

MR. J. LAZARUS.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Billiard Bagatelle Table, Cues, Marking Board, Fancy Goods, Cuttle Skins, Morocco Leather, &c.

MESSRS. I. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes; at the Coach Factory, Pitt-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Carriages, Phaetons, Dogcarts, Safety Cabs, Waggons, Stocks, Spokes, Felloes, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Fancy Goods, Rod Iron, E. P. Ware, Assorted Holloware, &c.

MR. F. E. ISHWORTH.—At the Naz's Head Inn, Newtown Road, at 12 o'clock, Brick and Weatherboard Cottages, Land, &c.

MESSRS RICHARDSON AND WRENCH.—At their Commercial Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land, in Sussex-street; Choice Site, in William-street, Craigend; Land and Premises, at the junction of the Glebe Road and Francis-street; Land, in Bulwarning-street, Redfern; the "Wheelwright's Arms" Inn, Hay and Corn Store, adjoining; Two Houses and Shops, adjoining Mr Hughes' Store, Petersham.

MR. J. F. STAFF.—At the Court-house, Parramatta, at 12 o'clock, Boots.

MESSRS. LISTER AND BARNETT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Unredeemed Pledges.

MESSRS BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

Mr. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Rooms, Park-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Glass, China, Ironmongery, Kitchen Requisites, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Watches, Jewellery, Russell Stove, &c.

MR. S. WOOLLER.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carts, Drays, Dogcarts, Spring-carts, Buggies, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Printed-ware, Mangles, Counter, Cooking Stoves, &c

MESSRS. LUKEY AND RIMMER.—At the Hall of Commerce, Melbourne, at 1 o'clock, Screw Steamship "Alexandra" with Gear, &c.

THE WATER POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Mr. North, the Water Police Magistrate, who has for some time been suffering from indisposition, has obtained a short leave of absence to enable him to proceed to the Hawkesbury for the benefit of his health.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—The usual fortnightly meeting of the council was held on Saturday, 24th October, at half-past four o'clock p.m. Present—the chairman (Mr. W. Bryant), councillors Wilson, Oates, West, David Moon, Powell, Steward, William Moon, and Sparkes. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. Councillor David Moon moved, "That a call of the whole council be made for Monday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, to consider what course the council ought to take in reference to tenders being called for the works required to be executed in Pitt and Wyndham streets, and that this notice be sufficient for the council." Councillor Wilson seconded the motion. Carried. Councillor Steward, after asking the chairman one or two questions about some building rubbish placed in Pitt-street, moved, "That no more of councillor West's building rubbish be carted at the expense of the municipality." Councillor Sparkes seconded the motion. On the motion being put, councillor West called for division. The council divided accordingly, when there appeared six for and two against it. The motion was therefore carried. Sundry accounts, amounting to £51 7s. 6d., were passed and ordered to be paid. Councillor David Moon moved, "That £15 be expended in filling up the clay hole in Raglan-street." Councillor West seconded the motion. Councillor Steward moved as an amendment, "That the clay-hole be filled up by contract." Councillor Powell seconded the amendment, which was negatived, and the original motion was carried.

THE GOVERNORS GENERAL OF INDIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette, August 29.)

THE Indian Army Sanitary Commissioners publish a table of numerical curious interest, in the appendix to the report bearing on the lives of all past Governors General of India, the statistics of which, by no means bear out the crude notions propounded by Mr. Grant Duff and others, about the climate of Bengal destroying their health, and fast sending them to their graves. The table we refer to shows at the date of their assumption of the Government, the number of years they were expected to live by the English life-table, and the number of years they actually enjoyed. Their years of expected life-time were 295 years; they actually enjoyed 286 years, and adding nine, the expectation of the surviving Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough), this also amounts to 295 years. The mean life-time on assuming the Government was twenty one years by the table; or the average number of years which they afterwards actually enjoyed. From Warren Hastings' day, who assumed the office of Governor-General in April, 1772, to the date of Lord Canning's relinquishment of the office in the early part of 1862, there is a period of exactly ninety years, and in that time there were fourteen Governors-General, giving an average tenure of office to each, of a little over six years. The Governors General were:—Warren Hastings, Lord Cornwallis, Lord Teignmouth, Lord Wellesley, Lord Minto, Lord Hastings, Lord Amherst, Lord William Bentinck, Lord Metcalfe, Lord Auckland, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Harding, Lord Dalhousie, Lord Canning.

The united ages of these fourteen Governors General amount to close on a thousand years, which gives an average of something over sixty-nine to each. The first and perhaps most famous of them all,—"damned to everlasting fame" by the accusing eloquence of Burke—Warren Hastings, held office longest, and was also, notwithstanding all the trials he went through, the longest lived. He became the first Governor-General at the age of forty, twenty-two years after the date of his first arrival in India; he held the office for thirteen years, and though on his recall to England in 1785, he passed through an ordeal such as no public servant in any country in the world had ever been subjected to the like, being accused before the world by the ablest statesmen in England, of the most heinous crimes that can be laid to the charge of any man in governing authority, he outlived all, dying in 1818, at the ripe, unusual age of eighty-six, and forty-six years after his fall from power. Practically, however, though Mr Hastings' trial extended over a period of more than ten years, the matter was settled, so to speak, in the public mind after the first three. Erskine settled the business, when by the force of his eloquence, he procured the acquittal of Stockdale, when prosecuted by the House of Commons for publishing a pamphlet in Hastings' defence. The speech of Erskine (he *facile princeps* of forensic orators) on that occasion, has been pronounced by many good judges (Lord Brougham amongst them) as the greatest oration in the English language; the memorable passage in Macaulay's essay on Warren Hastings, describing the speech of the trial in Westminster Hall, is only a brilliant, but diffuse amplification of Erskine's impressive and magnificent exordium to the speech in question. The next longest lived amongst the Governors-General, after Warren Hastings, was the weakest of them all, Lord Amherst. He succeeded the Marquis of Hastings in 1823, when he was fifty years of age; he held the office for five years, and lived in retirement afterwards thirty four years, dying in 1857 at the advanced age of eighty-three. It was during Lord Amherst's five years' tenure of office, that we drifted in the most ignoble, bungling manner into the first Burmese war—the worst managed of all our Indian wars, and in which we were only saved from destruction by the energy and admirable management of Sir Thomas Munro, then at the head of the Madras Government. The Court of Directors got so frightened about Lord Amherst and his incapable Calcutta advisers, that they had privately determined to recall him, and appoint Sir Thomas Munro in his place. This was communicated to Munro privately by a friend in the Direction; when with that generosity and nobleness which characterised this great man throughout his entire career, he at once deprecated the intention, declared that for himself he would not accept the office if offered; that Lord Amherst was the least to blame, that in any case all had at last come, or was coming right, and that it would be a shame to treat Lord Amherst as was proposed. Lord Wellesley, the most regal in his doings and style of all the Governors-General succeeded to the office at the age of thirty-eight, the youngest of any except Lord Dalhousie; he reigned seven years and lived forty-four years afterwards, the longest retirement of any after Warren Hastings, and he died at the age of eighty-two. The Marquis of Hastings had reached a more mature age (with the exception of Lord Hardinge who was the same age when he was appointed) than any other Governor-General, being fifty nine when he assumed office in October, 1813. He also held the office longer than any other, except Warren Hastings, having been Governor-General from 1813 to 1823, nearly ten years; and these ten years were as eventful as any, in the history of the British connexion with India. It fell to the lot of Lord Hastings to curb and humble the power of Nepaul, the most troublesome and inaccessible of our enemies; to root out the Pindarees, and to destroy the power of the Mahrattas. He planned and conducted the Pindaree and Mahratta campaigns himself, and it may well be questioned whether any campaigns were more skilfully designed, or more effectually carried out. Curiously enough, too, Hastings had actively employed under him, when they had almost reached the summit of their career, probably the four greatest servants which the East India Company ever had—Malcolm, and Elphinstone, Metcalfe, and Munro. Lord Hastings only lived three years after his return from India, and died in 1826, at the age of seventy-two.

Lord Cornwallis who was the only Governor-General who died in India. He had hardly arrived at Calcutta as Governor-General for the second time,—flattered by the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, that he was the only person who could restore tranquility and redeem the finances of India, so sorely tried by the wars and conquests of Wellesley on the grandest scale,—when he set out to take the command in person against the Mahrattas, and this devoted, but sadly worn servant of his sovereign and his country, sank under the exertion at Ghazeepore, where he died in October, 1805, before he had completed his sixty-seventh year. The popularity of Lord Cornwallis shows how honesty of purpose, kindness and benevolence of heart, and unselfish devotion to public duty commend a man to public favour, when the highest abilities in themselves without moral qualities fail to secure it. Lord Cornwallis was certainly a man of common place capacity, and his military character was disgraced by one of the saddest errors and misfortunes that can befall a General;—his ignominious capitulation, with a force of more than 4000 men, to the combined French and American forces at Yorktown,—which gave the *coup-de-grace* to about the worst managed war England was ever engaged in—her attempted subjugation of her revolted possessions in North America. Yet owing to the favour of such a narrow-minded bigoted sovereign as George the Third, this, almost unpardonable military blunder, never stood in the way of his promotion, and after the passing of Pitt's India Bill he was selected by the newly constituted Board of Control and the Court of Directors to succeed Warren Hastings as Governor-General.

His name in India is indissolubly connected with the so-called permanent land settlement which bears his name—a settlement which might be more accurately described as a permanent unsettling, and as almost ruining Bengal with "good intentions." Lord Cornwallis' name, however, will always be associated in India with many important and beneficial internal changes, including the great reform of the Civil Service. He was succeeded in his first administration by Sir John Shore, an old civilian, who was at the time of his appointment, a member of the Supreme Council, and had been created a baronet only a short time before. Sir John Shore was in his forty-third year when he assumed the office, and had been nearly twenty-four years in India. His five years' tenure of office were uneventful; there was a lull between the stirring strife of our first war with Tippoo under Cornwallis, which ended in that prince's humiliation, and the more dreadful strife which followed under Wellesley, when Tippoo was slain and his power destroyed. Shore, however, had a leading hand in the "Cornwallis settlement," and the other changes introduced by his predecessor. He was created an Irish peer by the title of Lord Teignmouth, on his retirement from the office in 1798, and lived forty years afterwards, dying in 1834, in the eighty-third of his age. Teignmouth was thus third in the list of the four octogenarians who had been Governors-General. On the death of Lord Cornwallis, Lord Minto, who had been President of the Board of Control, was appointed to succeed him. He was fifty-six years of age when he assumed the office in 1807, and he held it till October, 1813. Lord Minto, like some before and after him, went out as a peaceful Governor, but was obliged to be a warlike one before the end of his career. It was during his tenure of office that Java was taken from the Dutch, and the Mauritius from the French; the former possession—the most valuable island in the Eastern Archipelago—was given up to the Dutch again by our ignorant and most incompetent rulers at home, against the express wishes of the Javanese, who had experienced, in the meantime, the wise government of that able and excellent man Sir Stamford Raffles, and were very loth to lose the English rule. Lord Minto retired from his office in October, 1813, leaving a Nepaul war brewing to his successor; and died in June in the following year, being succeeded by Lord Moira (afterwards Marquis of Hastings) to whom we have already referred. Lord William Bentinck succeeded Lord Amherst as Governor-General in 1828, when he was fifty-four years of age, having been previously Governor of Madras, at the time of the Vellore Mutiny in 1806, when after that event he was recalled. Lord William Bentinck's Government was one continued course of reform; economy was the order of the day, and the unsparing hand with which Lord William effected reforms in the army and otherwise made him unpopular with a large portion of the official class; but the suppression of the Thugs, the abolition of Suttee, and other remarkable changes, together with his important labours in the cause of education, have caused his name to be honoured and respected by the people of India, almost above any other man who ever held the same office. Lord William Bentinck retired from his high office in 1835, in consequence of failing health; he became one of the members for the City of Glasgow soon after his return to England, but his health gradually failed him; he resigned his seat, and died shortly afterwards at Paris in 1839, at the age of sixty-five. Sir Charles Metcalfe, as senior member of the Supreme Council, was Governor-General for the year that elapsed between the departure of Lord William Bentinck and the arrival of Lord Auckland. In this brief interval it fell to the lot of Metcalfe to perform an act of the highest importance, the full effect of which even now, nearly twenty eight years after the event, can hardly be correctly estimated—we allude to his Act giving entire liberty to the Press. The Act was much canvassed at the time, he had the support of a Council of which Macaulay was a member, and the measure was on the whole popular with the leading men in India of that day, but it gave rise to several offence at home. The Board of Control was displeased, and the Court of Directors were so wroth that they never forgave Metcalfe. They were, however, afraid to undo his work, and he could well afford to despise their impotent displeasure. The Act has been justified by its fruits. Lord Canning in an ill-advised moment, committed his one great blunder in suspending this Act, which suspension he did not dare to ask to be continued, for he felt he had made a mistake when he suspended it. Metcalfe died at an earlier age than any of his predecessors or successors, except Dalhousie and Canning, but not before he had made himself famous in British story by carrying Jamaica and Canada through the greatest crises in their history, doing his duty in circumstances of almost unparalleled difficulty, and while undergoing an amount of physical suffering which few natures are strong enough to bear. He saved Canada, and died calmly in his bed at the age of sixty-one, under the torture of a terrible disease, with an amount of Christian fortitude such as few heroes have ever exhibited. The amiable Lord Auckland succeeded, and the lamentable Afghan war was the chief event of his Indian career. He assumed office in 1836, and retired from India in the midst of disaster and gloom, in the beginning of 1842. He died in 1850, at the age of sixty-five. Lord Ellenborough followed, assuming office on the day his predecessor left India. He finished the Afghan war, and the fall of it which soon followed the conquest of Sind. He was recalled in 1844 in any Governor-General that has ever had this ungrateful task imposed on him, and still lives to enlighten his peers with his knowledge on Indian and other public affairs; and no man in the House of Lords is listened to with more respect and attention than Lord Ellenborough, when he pleases to address the House. Lord Hardinge succeeded Lord Ellenborough in 1844, when he was fifty-nine years of age (the same age as Lord Hastings), and his Government is remarkable for the first Sikh war, in which Lord Hardinge himself bore so distinguished a part. He left India in 1848, and died Commander-in-chief of the British army, in 1856, at the age of seventy-one.

Dalhousie succeeded him, at the age of thirty-six, being the youngest man on his appointment who ever held the office. We need not refer to his career; it is fresh in the memory of our readers; it is one of the most important in the history of our connection with India, but the time is not yet come for the full discussion of it. He died in 1860, at the age of forty-eight, but those who are informed on the subject, well know that his early death—when humanly speaking so much might yet have been expected of him—was in no way caused by any disease engendered by his residence and work in India.

Lord Canning arrived in Calcutta in March, 1856, just before Lord Dalhousie left, and retired about the same period in 1862. It is known to a few—though the popular impression is the other way—that there was no hig the matter with Lord Canning when he arrived in London last year. He caught cold, which brought on an affection of the liver, but his complaint was misunderstood by those by whom he was treated, and the truth did not dawn till human skill was unavailing. He died before he had completed his fiftieth year.

Several of the fourteen persons whose careers as Governors-General of India we have summarily glanced at, were very remarkable men: all of them were engaged in most important duties, and the lives of none of them, while in India, were that of holiday amusement. But neither the climate, nor their hard work, injured any of them; and the average extent of their lives certainly exceeded, we believe, that of the public men who have taken a leading part in the conduct of public affairs at home.

THE LOGIC OF GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS.—"Look o'here, now, I am an honest fellow, as you have found me. I wouldn't contract for good clothes, and sell shoddy. I would feel too much for the poor soldiers to do such a mean, contemptible thing, let alone being honest. I would *never* sell a lame blind spavined horse for a sound one. I would never sell shoes with pasteboard soles, instead of leather. I would never enlist men, and share the bounty money, and then get the surgeon to condemn them, and then list 'em again in another regiment and share the bounty over again, and keep on that way as long as it would pay. All these things, and a great many more of the same sort, are done every day, and every hour in the day. I tell you I would not do them. I should feel insulted if any man, who is a man, thought I would; but I'll tell you what I would do and could do with a clear conscience. If I could get a good fat contract to furnish anything for double the value of the thing furnished, I'll take, and I'd sell my contract for all I could get. I believe in turning an honest penny." "And cheating your Government?" "A thing is worth to me what I can get for it." You would sell a coat to me for ten dollars, and take twenty from your Government, Mr. Grierson?" "I would." "And you would not consider that you were robbing yourself, in fact, with the rest of your people; for all this must be paid for in taxes?" "Never you believe that. Providence may make us pay for this war. I sometimes think it will, somehow. But Providence can't make us pay taxes. No, sirree! We will slip from under the load somehow. I don't see exactly how, but leave eels alone to learn how to squirm. I've seen 'em fling themselves out of the frying-pan after they were skinned." "And into the fire?" "Well, that's their affair, don't you see?"—*Dickens's All the Year Round.*

A HURRICANE IN FRANCE.—A hurricane of unusual violence at this season has just been experienced at St. Marcelin in the Loire. It was preceded by a heavy fall of hail, which caused great injury. The river called the Mare rose four feet high in a few minutes, and swept everything before it. A number of trees were torn up by the roots, the roofs of houses raised and carried to a great distance, some walnut trees removed with the earth round their roots, and other very large ones broken. The hailstorm caused great injury among the vineyards on the hills over St. Marcelin. Fortunately none of the inhabitants perished, but several birds, serpents, and lizards were found dead in the fields. The waters of the river, which fell as quickly as they had risen, left a quantity of fish on the banks, which in some measure remunerated the occupiers of the land for their losses.

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.—Some important statistics respecting Lancashire will be found in the quarterly return just issued by the Registrar-General. There has been a revival in marriages as compared with the first quarter in 1862 when, in consequence of the distress, there was a great reduction. The death-rate is reported to have been 2·592 per cent., a striking contrast to the return of the south-eastern counties—1·968 per cent. The Registrar-General says that "to reduce, if not to annihilate, that difference is not an impracticable task." He also says that "reviewing the whole facts of the present return, they will be found to support the conclusion which former reports tended to establish, that sickness has not been aggravated nor mortality increased by the distress."

DRUGS and CHEMICALS, just landed—
Quinine
Corrosive sublimate, in 28 lb. jars
Strychnine
Tartaric acid, in 1 cwt. casks
Cream tartar, ditto
Spirit of wine, in hogsheads
French polish, ditto.
W. LARMER, importer of drugs, 323, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Rheumatism.—In these ever present ailments no treatment is so safe, easy, and efficacious as that recommended by Professor Holloway, viz. to rub his ointment right and morning upon the back and chest. Sold by SARPY and MUSGRAVE, 93, King-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.—This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind—for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the gout was considered a romance; but now the efficacy and safety of this medicine stands fully demonstrated, by uncalicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims this as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These pills require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe and America for many years for the above complaints.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorised the name and address of "THOMAS PROUT, No. 229, Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

Sold in England at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

Agents for Sydney, Messrs. J. and E. ROW, (late Messrs. Foss, Son, and Co.) 219, Pitt-street.

SHAWLS and MANTLES.—DAVID JONES and COMPANY have the honour of announcing the landing of very extensive importations for their
MANTLE AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT,
the whole of which will be exhibited
THIS DAY,
in their spacious Show Rooms.

Desirous of extending this important branch, their London Partner has completed the purchase of several large parcels of
SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACQUETTES,
from Paris, Lyons, and Norwich manufacturers, who were desirous of clearing their stocks before the season had further advanced.

These goods, bought subject to a HEAVY DISCOUNT, though late for the English and Continental summer, have arrived most opportunely for the Australian season.

D. J. and CO. confidently solicit the ladies of Sydney, and visitors to the metropolis, to inspect the following, which will be found in STYLE AND QUALITY equal to their general importations by MAIL STEAMER, at PRICES MUCH BELOW the usual English quotations.

White muslin grenadine SHAWLS, richly embroidered
Rich fancy tissue ditto
Princess Alexandra crepe ditto, in white and delicate colours
Fancy spun silk ditto
Plain and fancy mohair, richly trimmed
Plain silk grenadine ditto, real lace embroidery
Rich broche crystaline ditto
A magnificent variety of REAL LACE SHAWLS.
The NEW OBLONG SHAWL in
Maltese, Pucher, Yak, Chantilly, and Spanish lace.
FRENCH WOVE SILK SHAWLS
in the finest qualities, richest colourings and exquisite designs.
Fancy broche PAISLEY and NORWICH SHAWLS.

The above comprise ELEVEN CASES of specialities, which, for variety, elegance, and economy are UNEQUALLED in the colony.

IN MANTLES
it would be impossible, in the limited space of an advertisement to convey an adequate idea of the numerous styles and materials in which this MOST GRACEFUL ARTICLE of LADIES' costume is introduced.

D. J. and CO., however, can assure the ladies of New South Wales that the most strenuous efforts are put forth, both in Paris and in London, to secure for their particular trade that increased amount, novelty, and originality which their steadily extending connexions demand.

Singular success has attended their selections for the SPRING, and they confidently anticipate general approbation in their arrangements for SUMMER.

Their EXHIBITION THIS DAY
of the latest fashions in MANTLES and JACQUETTES combines everything that is elegant and lady like in SHAPE, MATERIAL, and TRIMMINGS.

Having purchased the whole most advantageously for cash, D. J. and Co. can unhesitatingly state that they are in a position to submit, in this department, the MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK in the colonies at prices within the means of all classes of this community.

245 and 247, George-street.
Carriage entrance, 1, Barrack-street.

CONTINUATION. CONTINUATION. CONTINUATION of the
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE.
BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

The whole of the Bankrupt Stock is now opened, and ready for purchasers. Be not deceived, the goods are cheap, and no deception.

PUBLIC NOTICE. PUBLIC NOTICE.
The great Bankrupt Sale at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
Denmark House, 514, George-street, exactly opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie's, the celebrated baker.

WALTER HANCOCK, proprietor of the far-famed Denmark House, begs to inform the Sydney public and his country friends that he has succeeded in purchasing for cash the whole of the valuable stock of Messrs. Raymond, Smith, and Company, Brunswick House, Liverpool, England, consigned by the creditors of the bankrupts to a mercantile firm in this city, in all amounting to £7840 sterling, at half the usual English prices, so that those ladies and gentlemen who may patronise Denmark House during the present sale will be able to buy choice, new, and seasonable goods at prices which will satisfy the most fastidious.

Storekeepers, squatters, farmers, hotel proprietors, heads of families, and those about to marry, should not lose this valuable opportunity of buying cheap in these dear times.

The Great Bankrupt Sale still continues. First come, first choice.

Among the various goods now being offered at the bankrupt sale, during its continuance at Denmark House, will be found—
4 cases of ladies' crinolines, all new styles and shapes, commencing at 1s 11d
1000 carriage mats, all choice colours, 5s 9d, worth in London or Liverpool 12s 6d
800 yards stout Australian tweed, 2s 6d, worth 4s 9d
400 gentlemen's fine grass cloth coats, 2s 11d, worth 9s 6d
100 large canvas tarpaulins for drays or waggons, slightly soiled, 55s, worth £6
3000 ladies' and children's fashionable straw hats, 6d each, worth in Luton 5s 6d
1000 new and beautiful grenadine dresses, lace and silk trimmed, 7s 6d, well worth 16s 6d
1000 plaid silk check Llama dresses, 13 yards, lace and silk embossed, 12s 6d, cheap at 18s 6d
3 cases real French poplin dresses, 18½d per yard, well worth 2s 9d
100 pieces silk lustre, 7½d yard, worth 10½d
300 pair ladies coloured stays, 18d, worth 3s 6d
400 pair French patent stays, 2s 9d, worth 6s 6d
250 pair patent stays, fasten in front, 3s 6d, worth 8s 6d
150 pieces of silk and worsted damask, 10½d, worth 1s 9d
150 pieces yard wide silk and worsted damask, 12½d, worth 2s 9d
Plenty of light at the bankrupt sale.

Orders from the country promptly attended to at the great bankrupt sale, Denmark House.
1 case black lustre, 2½d yard, worth 7d
350 pieces of plaid llama, 6½d, worth 10½d
400 pieces of fine silky mohair, 4½d, worth 10d
1000 mohair and llama dresses, 3s 9d the dress, worth 7s 6d, at Walter Hancock's great sale
100 pieces 36 inch wide furniture dimity, 7½d, worth 15d
100 pieces of French gingham, slightly soiled, 6½d, worth 1s
100 new grenadine and mohair mantles, silk trimmed, 4s 6d, worth in London 15s 6d
1 bale of tapestry carpets, 2s 6d, worth 4s 6d
1 bale of velvet pile hearth rugs, 10s 9d, worth 21s
1 bale 8-4 stout felt carpet, 2s 9d, worth 4s 9d

BANKRUPT SALE. BANKRUPT SALE.
2 cases stout holland, 6½d, worth 8d
150 black barege scarf shawls, 3s 6d, worth 12s 6d
300 silk tissue scarf shawls, 3s 6d, cheap at 50s
1000 black silk mantles, 3s 6d, worth 10s 6d
600 light tissue and llama shawls, 6s 11d, worth 16s 6d
2000 shawls, in cashmere, barege, wool, and various new styles, all to be cleared at 6s 6d, worth 15s
500 new and elegant scarf shawls, 18s 6d, worth 25s

BARGAINS, BARGAINS, at Denmark House.
100 pairs Witney blankets, 6s 9d, worth 8s 6d
400 pairs stout, large, and heavy blankets, 12s 6d, worth 25s

No deception at the Great Bankrupt Sale.
Two large skylights—plenty of light.
3 bales flannel, 7½d, worth 10d
2 bales Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 18½d
1000 gentlemen's marcella waistcoats, 2s 6d, worth 7s 6d
300 boys' shepherds' plaid sac coats, 2s 6d, worth 8s 6d
100 pairs gentlemen's doeskin trousers, 9s 6d, worth 15s
50 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, 1s 11d, worth 2s 6d
1 case gents' white shirts, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
1 case Crimean and tweed shirts, 3s 6d, worth 7s 6d
2 cases 9-4 counterpanes, 4s 11d, worth 7s 6d.

Send your orders to WALTER HANCOCK'S.
Customers in town or country served the same at the Bankrupt Sale, Denmark House.
Also thousands of bargains in all the various departments too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
Remember the Bankrupt Sale still continues at
WALTER HANCOCK'S,
514, George-street,
Opposite the Central Police Court, and next to Wilkie and Company, the celebrated baker's.

FORD BROTHERS' PATENT WASHING HATS, by Royal letters patent.—Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing these hats in Saturday's HERALD and EMPIRE. Sole wholesale agents for New South Wales and Queensland, Messrs. JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

DENISON HOUSE,
GEORGE STREET, SYDNEY.—FRANCIS GILES AND CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

We take this opportunity to inform the gentlemen of Sydney and the various parts of the colony, that we have now received our shipments of new goods for the summer season.

Our present stock of ready-made goods, both in gentlemen's as well as boys' and youths' clothing, is exceedingly choice, the whole being manufactured to our special order, superintended by an experience which is fully alive to the requirements of gentility in the choice of a garment, as well as durability and comfort.

Parents who wish to furnish their boys with good, durable, and general clothing, should examine our perfect and complete stock of ready-made Garments for Children of all ages.

We are determined that no effort shall be wanting on our part to make this branch of our business one of decided advantage and economy to those gentlemen and families who favour us with their patronage.

The following are a few of the leading Novelties to which we invite special attention:

COAT DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's coloured pacha cloth dress-sac, 18s 6d to 22s 6d
Ditto stripe and check melton cloth, 25s to 28s 6d
Ditto black cloth, 17s 6d to 25s
Ditto base silk mixed diagonal tweed, 25s to 30s
Ditto prince of wales lounging, 18s 6d to 25s
Ditto black and brown ribbed, 22s 6d to 27s 6d
Ditto blue venetia prince of wales, 30s to 45s
Ditto black alpaca dress-sac, 9s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto black lustre international coat, 15s 6d to 21s
Ditto mixed diagonal piccadilly coat, 25s to 30s
Ditto brown glace cloth sac, 8s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto coloured international, 10s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto fancy serge prince of wales sac, 18s 6d to 25s
Ditto black and coloured napoleon, 25s to 30s
Ditto striped and check Scotch tweed, 22s 6d to 27s 6d
Ditto black cloth frock coat, 45s to 55s
Ditto blue flannel dress-sac, 18s 6d to 25s.

TROUSERS DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's mixed Scotch tweed, 11s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto diagonal cheviot, 15s to 21s
Ditto whipcord tweed, 18s 6d to 24s
Ditto balmoral doe, 17s 6d to 22s 6d
Ditto shepherds' plaid lap-seams, 19s 6d to 25s
Ditto fancy tweed pegtops, 14s 6d to 21s
Ditto fancy doeskin, 15s to 21s
Ditto black doeskin, 16s 6d to 25s
Ditto white linen drill, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto brown ditto ditto, 6s 6d to 9s 6d
Ditto fancy drill, 8s 6d to 11s 6d

VEST DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's diagonal tweed, 8s 6d to 11s 6d
Ditto mixed Scotch tweed, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto diagonal whipcord, 8s 6d to 11s 6d
Ditto shepherd's plaid, 7s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto mixed tweed, 9s 6d to 12s 6d
Ditto black cloth, 7s 6d to 14s 6d
Ditto corded silk, 12s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto Australian tweed, 6s 9d to 9s 6d
Ditto white and fancy silk, 9s 6d to 21s.

BOYS' CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Boys' fancy tweed victoria sac, 6s 6d to 10s 6d
Ditto balmoral tweed, 14s 6d to 19s 6d
Ditto black cloth prince of wales, 16s 6d to 25s
Ditto mixed tweed colonial sac, 12s 6d to 21s
Ditto prince of wales tweed vests, 2s 11d to 8s 6d
Ditto black cloth ditto, 4s 6d to 9s 6d
Ditto fancy tweed ditto, 4s 6d to 8s 6d
Ditto cheviot tweed trousers, 8s 6d to 17s 6d
Ditto mixed doeskin ditto, 9s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto black cloth ditto, 10s 6d to 18s 6d
Ditto balmoral vests and trousers, 19s 6d to 25s
Ditto black cloth suits, 35s to 50s
Ditto mixed tweed ditto, 18s 6d to 30s
Ditto brown grass cloth coats, 4s 9d to 7s 6d
Ditto linen drill trousers, 6s to 9s 6d
A large variety of tweed, cloth, and doeskin suits, in all the new materials, suitable for summer, 7s 6d to 21s

MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
The department will be found well assorted with all the latest novelties in men's mercery of every description, consisting of ties, scarfs, collars, braces, gloves, silk and cambric handkerchiefs, &c. The following are a few of the newest shapes in gentlemen's shirt collars:—Ishdien, west end, albert, brighton, eclipse, clyde, warrior, the dairy, monarch, citizen, exhibition and prince of wales.

We invite especial attention to our extensive stock of gentlemen's white shirts. These goods were made to our order, and we can with confidence recommend them to our customers as being first-class shirts, both in quality and shape. The prices are—35s., 30s., 40s., 45s. 6d. the half dozen.

Also 20 cases of men's summer merino shirts and pants, gauze merino vests and drawers, India gauze shirts for summer, a superior make in fine brown cotton half-hose, spun silk shirts, pants, &c., &c.

We have (this day) opened five cases of gentlemen's ties, scarfs, &c., consisting of black and coloured tom thumbs, Lord Dundreary, Brother Sam, the Derby, Palmerston, our Tutee, the Duke, Kelpie, &c. Gentlemen will find these goods the newest and most stylish lot of ties in Sydney, embracing all the novelties of the English and foreign markets, to 5s 6d.

Especial attention is invited to our large stock of Summer Crimean Shirts (just opened). The texture of these goods is exceedingly beautiful and thin, so very suitable to the requirements of the colony. Gentlemen requiring shirts of this description should make an early call. For style and finish these goods cannot be equalled in the colony, 6s 9d to 14s 6d.

HAT AND CAP DEPARTMENT.
Gentlemen's black silk Paris hats, of a very superior quality, in all the newest shapes, consisting of the Prince, the Napoleon, the Dane, &c., 15s 6d to 21s.
Gentlemen's drab shell hats, very light; also, grey sac hats and drab merino, in all the leading shapes, 10s 6d.
Several cases of felt hats, consisting of the canadian, helmet, overland, singapore, oxonian, prince of wales, bombay, helmet, &c., 3s 6d to 5s 6d.
A large assortment of men's straw hats of every kind—the prince arthur, helmet, prince alfred, sailor, &c., 3s 6d to 6s 6d.
15 cases of boys' hats and caps, quite new styles—the volunteer, zouave, prince arthur, military, and a varied assortment of caps of every description, 2s 6d to 4s 6d.

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.
Five thousand pounds worth of new woollens just landed, without exception the most choice selection of patterns ever offered for sale in Sydney. We invite especial attention to this first-class stock of woollens.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.
In consequence of the large increase of business in this department, we have secured the services of three first-class cutters, and have also erected large workshops on the premises, with the view of having every article made and finished in the very best style.
Gentlemen giving orders may depend on having them executed to their entire satisfaction.
FRANCIS GILES and CO. guarantee the latest fashion and a perfect fit at strictly moderate charges.
F. GILES and CO.,
Denison House,
George-street.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 401, GEORGE-STREET. JOHN SKINNER has now opened his new goods.

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, 401, GEORGE-STREET. JOHN SKINNER marks his goods in plain figures.

A MOST beautiful BLACK GLACE SILK, ONE POUND SEVEN SHILLINGS the dress.

RICH BRIGHT and HEAVY BLACK GLACE SILKS, warranted not to cut, at SKINNER'S.

BLACK SPANISH LACE SHAWLS, 12s 9d each. The cheapest goods in this city.

THE SHAWL and MANTLE DEPARTMENT at SKINNER'S contains the cheapest assortment in Sydney.

RICH SILK CHECKED GRENADINES, an elegant collection to choose from at SKINNER'S.

LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, superior made. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' HOUSE and WALKING JACKETS. JOHN SKINNER, 404, George-street.

LADIES' MADE-UP DRESSES, large stock of to select from, at SKINNER'S, George-street.

LADIES' BLACK SKIRTS, always on hand, made of materials suitable to the season.

HOUSEKEEPERS, HEADS of Families, requiring Household Drapery, should visit SKINNER'S.

THE LARGEST, Cheapest, and Best Stock of plain Drapery, is at SKINNER'S, 404, George-street.

BARGAINS in Drapery Goods at Lincolnshire House. 500 French balzarines, 12 yards, 2s 11d, worth 7s 6d
125 pieces French baregos, all wool, 6½d, worth 1s
140 French muslin rollers, 1s 11d, worth 7s 9d
200 pieces French muslin, 6½d, worth 1s
275 pieces muslin ginghams, 7½d, worth 10½d
160 pieces French mohairs, 2½d, worth 6½d
120 pieces silk lustres for mantles, 1s
200 black balzarine robes, 18 yards
720 yards rich glace silks, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
140 rich China gace silks, 12s 6d, worth 25s
100 pieces gambroons, 9½d, worth 1s 6d
24 pieces doeskins for trousers, 1s 11d, worth 3s 6d
460 ladies' sailor-shaped hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
240 new shaped bonnets, 1s 11d, worth 5s 6d
170 boys' straw hats, 6½d, worth 1s 6d
260 ladies' dress caps, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
160 Paisley sunnils, 7s 6d, worth 25s,
270 holland jackets, 1s, worth 3s 6d
460 yards flounding, 8½d, worth 2s 6d
700 pair French kid gloves, 1s, worth 2s 6d
New gimps and trimmings, very cheap.
J. WETHERILL, 307, George-street, near Hunter-street.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, Importer, and sole shako maker to the Rifle Battalions, invites the attention of the public to his late shipment ex Vimeira, consisting of White's best Hats, black and drab shell Hats, ventilated Helmets, Richmonds, Windsors, &c.; also an assortment of fine wool Balmorals, Prince Charlie and Alma Bonnets. Every description of Hats and Caps made to order. 319, George-street, and 64, Market-street.

THE LARGEST SALE OF STOCK EVER OFFERED IN NEW SOUTH WALES.
OPENING SALE, at
GEORGE CHISHOLM'S.

The LARGEST, RICHEST, and most Valuable Stock of SILK MERCERY, DRAPERY, CARPETS, WOOLLENS, SHAWLS, FURNISHINGS, UNDER-CLOTHING, STAYS, HATS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, MANTLES, GLOVES, TRIMMINGS, SEWED MUSLINS, ever brought before the public of NEW SOUTH WALES.

GEORGE CHISHOLM having purchased the right and interest of his co-partners on terms so advantageous as to enable him to offer to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN of NEW SOUTH WALES not only the most choice, extensive, and best selected stock that has ever been advertised for sale in these COLONIES, he can assure his OLD FRIENDS with whom he has had the pleasure of doing business for the last THIRTY YEARS, that this will be a "BONA FIDE" SALE that will be of SUBSTANTIAL benefit to those who may visit the ESTABLISHMENT. The entire management he has placed in the hands of those well qualified to keep pace with the ever shifting wants of trade, and the peculiar wants of the TIMES, so that he has great confidence in inviting his OLD FRIENDS and the PUBLIC generally to supply their wants from a STOCK that it will be with difficulty to find its equal any where to select from.

To the following he would call attention.

Accountant's abstract, as per STOCK LISTS, October 30th:—
Prints, linen, and cotton ginghams.. .. £733 8 4
Reduction of 47½ per cent., or 9s 6d in each pound.
French and British merinoes, e-barge, alpacas 574 17 6
Reduction of 62½ per cent., or 12s 6d in each pound.
Parasols, parachutes, umbrellas 342 4 7
Reduction of 37½ per cent., or 7s 6d in each pound.
Silks, silk robes, evening dresses, velvets, paresoels, Persian saxophane 1879 14 6
Reduction of 65 per cent in each pound.
Flannels, blankets 784 13 6
Reduction of 15 per cent. in each pound.
Sheeting, counterpanes, quilts 637 2 9
Reduction of 20 per cent in each pound.
Ribbons.. .. .. .. 249 7 6
Reduction of 50 per cent., or 10s in each pound.
Fancy dress robes, dress materials 936 17 6
Reduction of 75 per cent., or 15s in each pound.
Ladies' underclothing, baby linen, stays .. 1236 4 0
Reduction of 47½ per cent., or 9s 6d in each pound.
Millinery, flowers, feathers 827 6
Reduction of 65 per cent., or 13s in each pound.
Damask cloths, coloured damasks and trimmings 12361 9 0
Reduction of 27½ per cent., or 7s 6d in the pound.
Sewed muslins, collars, and sleeves.. .. 530 17 6
Reduction of 75 per cent, or 7s 6d in each pound.
Grenadine shawls, mantles, and jackets .. 964 14 3
Reduction of 50 per cent, or 10s in each pound.
White cotton hosiery, socks, and drawers .. 647 16 3
Reduction of 33½ per cent, or 6s 8d in each pound.
Haberdashery, fancy ornaments, linings

SALES BY AUCTION.

20 Young Horses.

At the Camperdown Yards, on TUESDAY, November 2.

BURT and CO. are instructed by the Hon. T. A. Murray, Esq., to sell by auction, at the above Yards, on TUESDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
20 young horses, broken and unbroken, bred at Lake George, and are the produce of a very superior stock

MONDAY'S Regular Furniture Sale, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street.

Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Plateware, two Patent Mangles, Counter, Cooking Stoves, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock sharp,
A large and varied assortment of good and useful household furniture and effects, comprising
Hair-seated sofas, couches, and chairs
Cane and wood seated chairs
Telescope, dining, loo, and other tables
Bookcases, chiffoniares, and sideboards
Chests drawers, wardrobes, washstand
Chamber services, toilet tables, towel horses
Chiffoniere meat safes, cupboards
Kitchen tables and dressers, wire safes
Chimney and toilet glasses
Oil paintings, sporting and other engravings
Fenders and steel fire irons, eight-day clock
Iron and wood bedsteads, children's cots
Iron and wood stretchers
Hair, fibre, and flock mattresses, palliasses
Feather and wool beds, pillows, sheets, blankets
2 large second-hand carpets
Hearth rugs, door mats, table covers
Fluted cruet stands, tea and coffee sets, candlesticks
2 patent mangles, complete
Cedar counter
American and other cooking stoves
Kitchen utensils. Also,
2 crates crockery, china, and glassware.
Terms, cash.

Horses, &c.

TO BE SOLD at WOOLLER'S, Pitt-street, by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual lot of horses, carts, drays, degearts, spring-carts, buggies, harness, &c.
N B —No charge for entering horses, &c, for sale. Proceeds payable immediately after the sale.

20 Horses, unbroken and broken, just arrived. Sale at the Camperdown Sale Yards.

MR. S. WOOLLER will sell by auction, at the Camperdown Sale Yards, on WEDNESDAY next, November 4th, at 2 o'clock, by order of T. Davis, Esq.,
20 horses, broken and unbroken, in fine condition. Among them carriage pairs, and others suitable for heavy dray work.
Terms, cash.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has been instructed by C. Spring to sell, at his Yards, THIS DAY, the 2nd of November,
120 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
These are really prime and heavy.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Thomas Hungerford Esq. to sell by auction, THIS DAY, the 2nd November, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John A. Gardiner, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's at 11 o'clock,
1500 really prime fat sheep, in lots.
These are represented as very superior.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from E. Orr, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 5th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 prime fat sheep, in lots.

Buyers. Buyers. Buyers.

MR. W. TINDALL has received instructions from Messrs. Carlow and Carty to sell, at Mr. John Fullagar's Yards, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
168 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Fat Cattle. Fat Cattle.

At the Victoria Yards, on TUESDAY next, 3rd instant, at half-past 2 o'clock.

THOMAS DAWSON has received instructions from J. A. Badgery, Esq., to sell by auction as above,
70 head of very prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
Amongst these cattle will be found some of the primest bullocks that have been in the market for months past.

Preliminary.

Positively Unreserved Sale of 45 Packages of Drapery, Slops, Muslins, &c.
WEDNESDAY, November 4th.

To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, WEDNESDAY, November 4th, at 11 o'clock,
45 cases of new reasonable drapery, woollens, ribbons, silks, slops, &c.
Particulars in future advertisement.

Park-street Auction Mart.

MONDAY'S Regular Sale.
Established 1840.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his Mart, Park-street,
Household furniture, comprising chests of drawers, chiffoniers; hobmair, leather-covered, and other sofas and couches; washstands complete, iron and cedar bedsteads; loo, dining, and dressing tables; safes, cupboards, pier and toilet glasses, crockery, glass, china, ironmongery, kitchen requisites, &c. Also,
Clothing, boots, shoes, watches, jewellery, large Russell stove, &c.
Terms, cash.

To Publicans, Parties Furnishing, and others.

TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock.

At the Royal Standard, corner of Barrack and Clarence streets.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, on the premises of the Royal Standard, corner of Barrack and Clarence streets, on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the superior household furniture, comprising handsome horsehair sofas, sideboards, large pier-glasses, twenty-six of Winfield's iron bedsteads, with horsehair mattresses, &c, complete, tables, chairs, washstands, first-class sporting and other engravings, 8-day clock, seats, kitchen requirements, &c.
Also, the finest billiard-table and billiard bagatelle-table in the colony, ale, porter, spirits, wines, glass, hot-water machine, &c.
Terms, cash.

Day of Sale, TUESDAY, 3rd November.

Important to Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and others.

80 Packages General Drapery, Manchester Goods, Slops, &c., for Positively Unreserved Sale, by order of the Consignees.

MR. W. DEAN has received instructions from the consignees to sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 3rd November, at half-past 10 o'clock sharp,
80 packages general drapery, Manchester goods, slops, &c., for positively unreserved sale.
To close various shipments.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Grocerier, Rice, Sugar, Tea, Ollmen's Stores, &c.

Auction Sale, WEDNESDAY, 4th November.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, at 11 o'clock,
Parcels of groceries, sugars, Potash rice, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Fancy Drapery, Summer Clothing, &c.

Just landed ex La Hogue, and other late arrivals.

THURSDAY, 6th.
FRIDAY, 7th.
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
A large and assortable consignment of fancy drapery, summer clothing, &c
Terms, liberal.

☞ Without the slightest reserve.
Boots and Shoes.
184 Packages.

By order of the Consignees.
To Boot and Shoe Makers and the Trade.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd November.
The Sale will commence punctually at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions from the consignors to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above day,
164 packages of boots and shoes, consisting of
Women's cashmere & S. boots
Ditto ditto, M. H.
Ditto ditto French
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto ditto to lace
Men's calf balmorals
Ditto E. S. ditto
Ditto ditto, mock buttons
Patent hide ditto
Patent calf ditto
Ditto hide napoleons
Grain ditto
Calf bluchers
Pegged ditto
Split wellingtons
Calf ditto
Split prince georges
Hessian boots
Rough sprigged napoleons
Watertights, &c.
Children's cashmere E.S.
Ditto buttons
Ditto coloured ditto
Ditto balmorals, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Richmond Villa Domain, Macquarie-street North.

☞ On MONDAY, the 2nd of November, precisely at 11 o'clock.
A Genuine Sale by Public Auction, of
Thoroughly Substantial and Useful Household Furniture
Fourteen-stop Harmonium, in rosewood, very powerful, by Merklin, Schultze, and Co., Brussels, elegantly-framed Engravings; Oil Paintings—one by Huggins, a marine view—Ornaments and Sundries. Also,
Cut Glass, China, &c., and a variety of Household Requisites.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at Richmond Villa, THIS DAY, the 2nd of November, precisely at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the valuable household effects, partially described as follows, namely,
Hall furniture, including the bronze gas chandelier, oil-cloth, &c.
Dining-room furniture, consisting of large pier glass, marble clock, telescope table, sideboard, dumb waiter, mahogany sofa and chairs, covered in morocco leather; brussels carpet, fender and fire-irons, cornices, damask hangings, &c.
Oil paintings, framed engravings, ornaments
Very large drawing-room carpet, nearly new, cut glass gas chandelier, 14-stop harmonium, in rosewood, suitable for a chapel
Cut glass, china, and sundries. Also,
The furniture of five bedrooms, comprising four-post tubular brass and enamelled iron bedstead, mahogany double-winged wardrobe, chest of drawers washstands, &c
Ornamental iron verandah seats, and
A quantity of kitchen furniture, culinary utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.
N B —Entrance for intending purchasers, front gate Domain.

THIS DAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

IMPORTANT SALE.—CITY AND SUBURBAN FREEHOLDS.—At the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, for half-past 11 o'clock, prompt
SUSSEX-STREET—Large valuable block of Land near Market street, and opposite Mr. Taylor's timber yard. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
WILLIAM-STREET, CRAIGEND—Choice site, adjoining Kelsey Cottage, and overlooking the grounds of Waratah House.
FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE, by order of the Mortgagee—About one quarter of an acre, and the premises thereon, at the junction of the Glebe Road and Francis-street.
BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.—Two allotments of land near Wills-street, and adjoining a portion of Alderman Woods' property.
PARRAMATTA ROAD, PETERSHAM.—"The Wheelwrights' Arms Inn," hay and corn store adjoining, and two houses and shops adjoining Mr. Hughes' stores.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

SUSSEX-STREET,
CITY OF SYDNEY.

LARGE VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND on the east side of Sussex-street, near Market-street, immediately opposite Mr. TAYLOR'S TIMBER YARD and the LABOUR-IN-VAIN public-house.

In one or three Lots, to suit purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land, being lot 6 of section 21 of the city subdivision, bounded on the west by SUSSEX-STREET 68 FEET, on the south by a line 123 FEET, on the east by a line 70 FEET, and on the north by a line 123 FEET.
☞ This fine block of city land will be sold in ONE LOT as above, or as sub-divided into THREE LOTS, each having a frontage of 20 feet to Sussex-street, with a depth of about 120 feet, with gateway and back entrance from the street.
The position is one of the best in this much crowded thoroughfare; close to the Market, Baltic, Albion, and other well known wharves; also, in the very centre of the business portion of the street.
Attention is directed to the unusual depth of the land, which renders it available for a timber yard, or for any business where large back premises are indispensable.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

CRAIGEND,
UPPER WILLIAM-STREET.
DARLINGHURST.
Beautifully situated building site, adjoining Kelsey Cottage, and overlooking the grounds of Waratah House, the residence of George King, Esq.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, being lot 22 of the Craigend estate, having the following frontages—
36 FEET TO UPPER WILLIAM-STREET,
36 FEET TO SURRY-STREET,
with a depth of about 90 feet.
☞ The above is a very choice site in this favourite locality of the city. It adjoins Kelsey Cottage, and is a little beyond Craigend House, and the new houses now being erected for Mr. Hudson. It will be positively sold, by order of the mortgagee.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN,
TWO ALLOTMENTS of LAND, being Lots 50 and 51, section 1, block 4, of the Redfern Estate, having each 25 feet frontage to Bullanaming-street, with a depth of about 95 feet, being the land between the shop and premises at the corner of Wills-street, occupied by Mr. AUSTIN, and the property of Mr. ALDERMAN WOODS.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable building allotments, in
BULLANAMING-STREET, REDFERN.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

PARRAMATTA ROAD, PETERSHAM.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Mr. J. Jones to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
The following properties, situate on the Parramatta Road, a little beyond its junction with the New Canterbury Road.
LOT 1.—The last old established public-house, known as the "WHEELWRIGHTS' ARMS," with a piece of land, having about 90 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road.
LOT 2. A block of land, adjoining lot 1, and having about 70 feet frontage to the Parramatta Road, on which is a recently erected brick-built hay and corn store.

WITHOUT RESERVE.

Unreserved Sale.
TOWN OF ARMIDALE.
Allotments 8 and 9 of section 100, containing each one acre, fronting Donaldy-street.

TOWN OF GOULBURN.
Corner allotment No. 12, section 111, 66 feet frontage to Union-street, 132 feet to Wilmot-street.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instruction s to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, 23rd November at 11 o'clock,
Two valuable blocks of land in the TOWNS of GOULBURN and ARMIDALE.
Plans on view at the Rooms.

FRANCIS-STREET, GLEBE.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

LAND and PREMISES, FRANCIS-STREET, at its junction with the GLEBE ROAD.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, 2nd November, at 11 o'clock,
All that BLOCK of LAND, being lots 1, 2, and 3, of section 6, as per plan of the GLEBE subdivision, containing by admeasurement 30 perches, bounded on the east by FRANKLIN-PLACE (commencing at Francis-street), bearing north 6 degrees 57 minutes, east 80 feet 2 inches to lot No. 4; on the north by that lot bearing west 6 degrees 57 minutes north 105 feet 3 inches to ST. PHILIP'S GLEBE; on the west by that Glebe, being a line of fence bearing according to the deed of grant of the same, south 8 degrees 15 minutes, west 123 feet 3 inches to the junction of the GLEBE ROAD with FRANCIS-STREET; and on the south by Francis-street bearing east 15 degrees 11 minutes north, 113 feet 6 inches to the point of commencement, together with all THE BUILDINGS ERECTED THEREON.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY, 2nd November, 1863.

To close various accounts.
Red Iron
Fancy Goods
E. P. Ware, &c., &c.

To Fancy Warehousemen and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, 2nd November, 1863, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
Just landed,
3 cases fancy goods
2 ditto E. P. ware
15 bundles rod iron.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY, Monday, 2nd November, 1863.

Assorted Hollowars
Assorted Hollowars
Assorted Hollowars.

To Ironmongers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Monday, 2nd November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
5 hogsheads assorted hollowars.
Without any reserve.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 3rd November, 1863.

Groceries
Ollmen's Stores
Hyson skin and Congou Teas
York Hams, Fruits, &c., &c., &c.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
To Shippers, and
The Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on THURSDAY, 5th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Invoices of
Groceries
Ollmen's stores
Hyson skin teas
Gunpowder ditto
Congou ditto
York hams
Raisins
Currants
Candied peel.
Further particulars will be published.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 4th November, 1863.

160 Packages of
Earthenware
Cut Glassware
China.

Important
To Earthenware and Glassware Dealers
To Country Buyers
And the Trade.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 4th November, 1863, at 11 o'clock precisely,
150 packages of earthenware, &c., just landed ex Severn, and Vimeira, viz.:—
Blue albion plates, dishes, bakers' and cover dishes
Ditto ware, F. B. mulberry and lowpenell
C. C. chambers, pudding bowls
Jasper tall bowls and saucers
Blue sponged ditto
Printed chamberware, various patterns
Printed cups, various patterns and colours
W. and G. breakfast services
W. and G. toilet services
Publicans' tumblers, 6 to the quart
Tall ale glasses, crystal and S. W. tumblers.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 56, Parramatta-street, on an early day.

Stock-in-trade of Furniture, consisting of Sideboards, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Tables, Chests Drawers, Chairs, &c.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from Mr. H. G. Child to sell by auction, on the premises, 56, Parramatta-street,
The whole of his stock-in-trade of furniture, &c.
Terms, cash.

Preliminary Notice.

Shipment of Musical Instruments ex Vimeira.
Celestial Concertinas
Musical Box Springs
Patent Regulation Drums
Clarionets
Violins, Æolean Harp, newly invented.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at an early day.
Full particulars in further issue.

Preliminary Notice.

At No. 7, Victoria-terrace, Miller's Point, about the first week in November.

Superior Household Furniture
Glass and China Ornaments
Beautiful Water-colour Paintings, by the most highly celebrated modern artists
Rare and Valuable Oil Paintings
Choice Cabinet Ware of Indian Manufacture.
Full particulars of which will be published.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Captain John Vine Hall to sell by auction, on an early day,
The whole of his household furniture and effects.
Terms, cash.

The House is to be LET to a respectable tenant, rent moderate.

Composition Dolls
Hairbrushes
Ladies' Workboxes
Ditto Writing Desks
Ditto Fancy Bags
Portemonnaies and City Purses.

THIS DAY, November 2nd.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Cox position dolls, assorted sizes
Hair, nail, and tooth brushes
Ladies' workboxes, dot and line
Ditto ditto, satin lined
Ditto ditto, silver papered
Ditto ditto, pinched
Mahogany writing desks, with fittings
Rosewood and walnut ditto, ditto
Papier mache albums
Ditto ditto, locks and keys
Ladies' fancy bags
Ditto portemonnaies
Ditto city purses, &c.
Terms at sale.

Chamois Skins
Morocco Leathers.

THIS DAY, November 2nd.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases of chamois skins, 6 to 7 x
One case morocco leather, very superior.
Terms at sale.

Splendid and Massive Billiard Bagatelle Table, slate bed, with fittings complete.

☞ For Positive Unreserved Sale.
For and on account of whom it may concern.

THIS DAY, November 2nd.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock precisely,
One splendid massive billiard bagatelle table, slate bed, indiarubber cushions, Spanish mahogany frame, with balls, cues, marking board, &c., &c., complete.

*** This table was imported expressly to order, and is well worthy the attention of gentlemen, club houses, hotel-keepers, &c.

Brussels Carpet Bags
Black Leather ditto
Portmanteaus, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, November 2nd.

☞ In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
Four cases brussels carpet bags
Two ditto black leather ditto
Three ditto solid leather portmanteaus.
Terms at sale.

In the Trust Estate of Rossiter and Lazarus.

☞ Fourth and last portion of the Stock in the above Estate, comprising all the recent shipments of summer Goods.

Three Days' Sale.
TUESDAY, 3rd November
WEDNESDAY, 4th November
THURSDAY, 5th November.

MR. JACOB LAZARUS has been favoured with instructions from the trustees in the estate of Rossiter and Lazarus to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on the above days, at 11 o'clock,
Several invoices of choice goods.
Detailed particulars in future issue.

Household Furniture and Effects.

In the Insolvent Estate of Dr Isaac Aaron.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by the official assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 4, Hyde Park-terrace, Liverpool-street, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd of November, at 11 o'clock.
The household furniture and personal effects.
Terms, cash

Two Acres One Rood of the Point Piper Estate, with frontage to the Upper South Head Road, at the junction of the road leading to Bellevue, to which there is also a frontage of above 350 feet, held under a lease for about 94 years, at a ground rental of eight pounds ten shillings per year.

MR. T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, on THURSDAY next, the 5th of November, at 11 o'clock,
The interest of the vendor in and to the property above described, which forms part of a block of land containing 3 acres 1 rood and 9 perches, held at a yearly rental of £39 10s.; about one acre and nine perches have been sublet at such a rate as to leave the small sum of £8 10s. on the 2½ acres.
Terms, cash

Boots and Shoes.

MONDAY, 2nd November.

Ex Netherby.
A New and Seasonable Assortment of really first-class Goods.
For sale without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, at 11,
165 trunks boots and shoes, viz
Ladies' bal boots, E S, M.H. pumps
Children's ditto ditto, S.H., 6 9
D to ditto ditto, M R seats, 3 5
Ditto ditto balmorals, S H., pumps
Ladies' black French cashmere, S. S., M H.
Ditto ditto ditto, S H., pumps
Children's ditto ditto, 6 9, 10-13
Ladies' black cashmere, S. S., rounds
Ladies' coloured French ditto, mock button, M.H.
Ditto ditto ditto S.S., coloured channels
Ditto ditto ditto, M H., pumps
Children's coloured French cashmere button boots, 6-9, 10-13
Ditto balmorals, 10-13
Ditto morocco ditto, 6-9
Ditto straps, 3-5
Ladies' all bronze, E.S.
Ditto black satin frongalse
Boys' E.S. clump ditto
Men's short wellingtons
Ditto calf polished boots, E S,
Ditto memel ditto
Ditto carpet slippers, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Annual Carriage Sale.

At the Coach Factory of Mr. Robertson, 489, Pitt-street South.

MONDAY, 2nd November.

To Coachbuilders, Tradesmen, Cab Proprietors, Milkmen, Buyers for the Interior, and others.

Unreserved Clearance Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Mr. John Robertson to sell by auction, on his premises, 489, Pitt-street South, THIS AFTERNOON, 2nd November, at half-past 2 sharp,
The whole of his stock of colonial-made vehicles, of every kind, comprising
Barouches
Broughams
Phaetons
Sociables
Dogcarts, 2 and 4 wheel
Newport Pagnel carts
Safety cabs
Whitechapel carts
Milk carts
Grocers' and bakers' ditto
Butchers' ditto
Spring carts
Waggons
Buggies.
Also the recently imported stock of coach and saddlers' ironmongery, double and single harness, &c.
American timber
Stocks, spokes and felloes, for buggy wheels, &c.
Catalogues are now ready for distribution.
Terms at sale.

Commercial Buggy.

On the Premises of Mr. Robertson, Pitt-street.

MONDAY, 2nd November.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, on the premises of Mr. John Robertson, Pitt-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half past 2,
One commercial buggy, with large boot for luggage, break, hood, three lamps, a very stylish, remarkably strong turnout.
Terms at sale.

Salad Oil.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Netherby, from London.

Damaged by sea water.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
100 cases sublime salad oil, pints, 2 dozen.
30 ditto ditto, quarts, 1 dozen.
Terms, cash.

Morton's Fresh Salmon
Patna Currants
Redgate's Hams
Scotch Oatmeal
Morton's B. Fruits
Curling's Castor Oil
Pimento, Nuts, &c.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

Attractive list of New Goods ex Vimeira.
Now landing.
To Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Provision Dealers, Confectioners, and others.
For Positive Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Ex Vimeira,
10 cases Morton's preserved salmon, 1 lb. tins
20 barrels new Patras currants
20 ditto Neill and Waugh's oatmeal
50 cases Morton's bottled fruits
10 ditto Curling's castor oil, half pints
15 ditto Volckman's candied peel
20 barrels Day and Martin's blacking
10 ditto Jamaica ginger
6 ditto Redgate's hams in salt
8 cases Scott's washing crystal
10 tons slates
10 cases Bordeaux claret
10 casks Bordeaux nuts
6 cases Burgundy.
Terms at sale.

Sugar.

First of the New Crop.

The Entire Cargo of the Brig Kate, just arrived with the first of this season's crop from Mauritius, comprising
Royal Snowdrop Crystals, in small bags
Rich Yellow Crystals
White Counter Sugars
Bright Grainy Yellows
Rich Grainy Counter
Bright Golden Rations.

For Positive Sale
At the City Mart, 363, George-street,
On TUESDAY, 3rd November, at 11 o'clock prompt.

Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, and the Trade generally.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Mons. C. Desmazures, of Port Louis, Mauritius, to sell by public auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY next, the 3rd instant, at 11 o'clock.
The whole of the cargo of sugars of the new crop now landing ex Kate, comprising:—
CD over B—Masson, 258 bags
A—Ditto, 200 ditto
D-6—Ditto, 500 ditto
8—Grand Baie, 70 ditto
W—La Gaiete, 250 ditto
6—Fairfund, 96 ditto
9—Masson, 225 ditto
10—Grand Baie, 275 ditto
A-5—Reunion, 143 ditto
W—Mirepoir, 221 ditto
11—St Saveur, 200 ditto
1—L'Union, 380 ditto
3—L'Amitie, 260 ditto
7—Vale, 200 ditto
14—Bellevue, 177 ditto
15—Union Vale, 66 ditto.

The auctioneers have much pleasure in calling the attention of the trade to the sale of the Mauritius sugars ex Kate, which have been selected with great care and judgment by the shipper (Mons. C. Desmazures), who, from frequent visits to Sydney, and a long and intimate trade connection with the colonies, is perfectly conversant with the style and quality of sugars suited to this market.
Samples will be on view at the Rooms of the auctioneers on and after Monday.
Terms at sale.

Ollmen's Stores.

Now landing ex Netherby, from Hill and Company.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

To the Trade, Ship Store Dealers, and others.
Hill and Co.'s assorted pint Pickles
Ditto ditto Bottled Fruits
Ditto ditto 1-lb Jams, in tins
Ditto ditto ½-pint Sauces.
For Unreserved Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
175 cases of men's stores, as above.
Terms at sale.

Groceries
Ollmen's Stores
Provisions.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

New Goods ex Vimeira.
Preliminary Notice.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
Invoices of new ollmen's stores and provisions, now landing ex Vimeira.
Terms at sale.

Geneva.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

To Wine and Spirit Merchants, Wholesale Storekeepers, and others.
To close an account.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
First lot to be offered,
250 cases key brand geneva.
Suitable for climate and strength.
Terms at sale.

Crosse and Blackwell's Ollstores.

Taylor's Cocoa
Fry's Chocolate
Candied Peel
Black Lead.

TUESDAY, 3rd November.

New Goods, landing ex City of Sydney, for positive Sale.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on TUESDAY, at 11,
5 cases Taylor's homœopathic cocoa
5 ditto Fry's diamond chocolate
10 Castell and Brown's lemon peel
10 Wallis and Dyedale's Manicon black lead
5 Crosse and Blackwell's assorted potted meats, glass jars
5 ditto Dutch anchovies, in glass barrels
10 ditto white wine vinegar,
Terms at sale.

Congou Tea.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Emma and Mathilde, from Foochow Foo.
Damaged by sea water.

WEDNESDAY, 4th November.

To Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Country Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.
At the Bonded Stores, Walker's Wharf.
Without reserve.

E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Brown and Co. to sell by auction, at the Bonded Stores on Walker's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 11 sharp,
1700 packages congou tea, as under—

B&Co. over L&Co in diamond, F under,	Packages — Chests.	½-chests.	Boxes.	Condition.— Much.	Slight.
No. 1	16	..	..	6	9
2	..	..	10	1	9
3	16	..	..	6	9
4	19	..	..	3	16
5	25	..	..	4	21
6	..	36	..	18	18
7	..	47	..	..	47
8	31	..	..	3	28
9	42	..	..	9	33
12	53	..	..	23	30
13	..	35	..	7	28
14	106	..	..	45	61
15	96	..	..	39	57
16	..	37	..	4	33
17	26	..	..	10	16
18	..	18	..	..	18
19	..	70	..	29	41
20	..	23	..	..	23
21	..	39	..	15	24
22	..	40	..	10	30
23	..	43	..	8	35
24	..	18	..	2	16
25	..	69	..	7	62
27	..	41	..	4	37
27	..	73	..	19	54
28	..	39	..	5	34
29	..	66	..	6	60
30	..	22	..	2	20
31	..	54	..	20	34
32	..	..	51	13	38
33	..	..	25	6	19
34	..	..	11	..	11
35	..	..	36	10	26
36	..	..	32	13	19
37	..	..	19	6	13
38	..	..	40	14	26
39	..	..	31	11	20
40	..	..	6	..	6
41	..	..	43	6	37
42	..	..	29	14	17
43	..	..	17	1	16
44	..	..	22	6	16
46	..	..	29	12	17
46	..	..	54	24	27
47	..	..	10	7	13
48	..	..	27	9	18
49	..	..	..	1	6
Total	415	788	496		

Terms, cash.

Ironmongery
Iron Bedsteads
Brass ditto
Manilla Rope
Europe Rope.

FRIDAY, 6th November.

Preliminary Notice.

E. THRELKELD and CO. will sell by auction, at the City Mart, on FRIDAY, at 11,
Invoices of goods as above.
Terms at sale.

Unredeemed Pledges.

LISTER and BARNETT have received instructions from Mr. Edward Bennett, Pawnbroker, 118, Liverpool-street, to sell by public auction, at their Mart, King-street, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 11 o'clock,
The unredeemed pledges advertised on the 24th and 28th October, inst.

Pig Iron.
Pig Iron.
Pig Iron.

100 Tons No. 1 Calder.
For positive unreserved Sale.

To Founders
To Shippers
To Ironmongers and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell by auction, at Walker's Wharf, THIS DAY, the 2nd November, at half-past 2 o'clock prompt,
100 tons pig iron.
Terms, cash.

Groceries
Oilstores
Currants
Muscatel Raisins
Potts' No. 24 Vinegar.
To Grocers
To Country Storekeepers
To Speculators, and others.

FOTHERINGHAM and MULLEN have received instructions to sell, at an early date, at their New Exchange Auction Rooms,
Several large parcels of the above.
Further particulars in a future issue

NEWTOWN.

Two Brick Verandah Cottages
Three Weatherboard Cottages.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.

Day of Sale, MONDAY, 2nd November.

FE. RISHWORTH has received instructions to sell by public auction, without the slightest reserve, THIS DAY, 2nd November,
LOT 1,
At 12 o'clock,
At the Nag's Head Inn, corner of O'Connell-street and the Newtown Road,
TWO BRICK-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGES, each three rooms and kitchen, built on allotment of land having a frontage of 26 feet to O'Connell-street by a depth of 88 feet.
LOT 2,
At 1 o'clock,
At the Newtown Inn, Cook's River Road, just beyond the Railway Bridge,
THREE WEATHERBOARD COTTAGES, each three rooms, substantially built on brick foundations, brick division walls, plastered, &c.; never-failing supply of pure water from well forty feet deep, bricked, built on allotment of land, being No. 20 of section No. 2 of the BELLO RETIRO ESTATE, having a frontage of thirty-three feet to a proclaimed road by a depth of one hundred and thirty feet.
Terms at sale. Positively without reserve.
☞ Full particulars may be obtained on application to the Auctioneer, No. 401, George-street opposite the Royal Hotel.

Parramatta.

Gents' and Labourers' Boots.

MR. J. F. STAFF will hold his Monthly Sale of Gaol Produce, at the Court House, THURSDAY, 2nd November, at 12 o'clock

Queensland.

Cattle Station on the Logan River, known as TAMBOREEN,
together with 3000 Head of Cattle and 70 Horses.

PATTORINI and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Sydney Exchange, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of November, 1863, at 11 o'clock sharp.
The above first-class station, situate on the Logan River, Queensland, about thirty miles from Brisbane, and bounded on the north by the Albert River, on the south by a dividing range, on the west by Soonomgara Creek, and on the east by the dividing range and river, and adjoins the well-known runs Coochin Coochin, Maroon, &c.
Together with 3000 head, more or less, of mixed cattle, and 70 head, more or less, of horses.
The run consists of good open country all down the river and open ridges at the back; it is of a splendid fattening character, and is well watered by the Commongara Creek and the Albert River, both being permanent.
The improvements consist of a good substantial cottage, with garden, and splendid stabling, three men's huts, paddocks and stockyards complete, and a force water-pump
Stores, working bullocks, stock horses, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
Three imported bulls, two imported cows with calves, and an imported entire horse, may be taken by the purchaser at the vendor's valuation.
N B —The detailed ages and sexes of the cattle will appear shortly.
For further particulars apply at the Head Office, East-street, Ipswich, Queensland; or to the New South Wales Branch, 138, Pitt-street, Sydney, opposite Mort's gateway.
Terms at sale.

MELBOURNE.

THIS DAY, November 2,

At One o'clock.
S.S.S. ALEXANDRA.

To Merchants, Shipowners, and others interested in the Intercolonial Steam Navigation Trade.

LUKEY and RIMMER have received instructions from the owners to sell by auction (unless previously disposed of), at their Rooms, the Hall of Commerce, on the above date,
The magnificent and powerful new iron screw ste

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PRESBYTERIAN UNION.—The subject of the proposed union between the different synods of the Presbyterian Church in this colony was brought under the notice of the congregation in Windsor under the pastoral care of the Rev. David Moore, at a meeting held in the church on Thursday evening last. Mr. Moore having presided, referred to what had already taken place on the subject, and read the basis of union which had been submitted and to a certain extent agreed upon. Mr. William Walker, M.L.A., having been called upon, addressed those present, and stated that he regarded the subject as one of [illegible] interest and importance to the welfare of the Presbyterian Church in this colony. He could not see why there should be divisions amongst them in this colony, for although there might be some differences in a few minor matters they were surely not of such moment as to prevent what they all desired, namely, the formation of a strong united body. He regretted to observe that the Rev. Mr. McIntyre had started some bugbear on the subject of the future supply of ministers, as an obstacle, on his part, to the proposed union, but he trusted that gentleman would think better of the matter, and waive so comparatively trifling a question for future settlement. If Mr. McIntyre would not give way he hoped he would have ruled, and that no triumph should be obtained by the bigotry on his part. Should he stand out, let him remember the case of Mr. Miller, of Victoria, who, when he appealed to the Free Church at home for sympathy received very little, and was in fact, not supported at all by the body he thought to favour. In his (Mr. W.'s) opinion, the Presbyterian Church in this colony would never prosper until it raised a native ministry, and did not rely upon the old country for its clergy. He hailed the proposed union with satisfaction, and he believed the whole laity of the Presbyterian Church were in its favour. Those objections amongst the clergy, if any, he felt convinced would not be supported by the laity in exhibitions of their obstructiveness. He had much pleasure in moving, "That this congregation cordially approves of the movement which is in progress for the union of the several Presbyterian synods of this colony upon the basis read by the chairman." Dr. William Shaw seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. George Walker, senior, and carried unanimously. The Rev. Mr. Moore was then requested to report the result to the Synod of Australia at its next meeting.

THE LATE REV. MATTHEW ADAM.—A very neat mural marble tablet, from the repository of Mr. Parten, has been erected in the Windsor Presbyterian Church, to the memory of this deceased gentleman. It bears the following inscription:—

In Memory of
The Reverend Mathew Adam,
First Minister of this Church,
In which he laboured
As a faithful servant of Christ
For twenty years.

This tablet is erected
In grateful remembrance of his merits
As a teacher, a pastor, and a friend,
by a number of young men
who were indebted to him for their education.

He arrived in this colony from Glasgow in 1837,
and died 16th January, 1863,
aged 54 years.

Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, &c.—Rev. xiv, 13.

CONCERT.—Messrs. Poussard and Douay gave one of their delightful concerts at the Windsor School of Arts on Wednesday evening last. The room was nearly filled with a fashionable and highly respectable audience, who, one and all, applauded the performance amazingly. We may safely say that since the visit of Miska Hauser, no such musical treat has been accorded to the good people of Windsor. Messrs. Poussard and Douay were ably assisted by Mr. Wilkinson and Miss Beverley as vocalists. The entertainment exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the admiring listeners.

The weather was exceedingly warm and dusty. Strong westerly winds very prevalent.

URALLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OCTOBER 28TH.—Our little community has been thrown into commotion by the advent of bushrangers in the immediate vicinity of Uralla. People are seriously thinking of forming themselves into a compact for offensive and defensive purposes in case of an attack by the armed banditti.

The first exploit of the gentlemen of the bush appears rather ridiculous, and would lead one to imagine that it was a party of itinerant shearers who had taken a fancy to some home-cured bacon belonging to a shepherd, but the second appearance of them left no doubt that they were really rangers of the bush.

At four o'clock p.m., two men with veiled faces entered a hut, the dwelling of a shepherd in the employ of Mr Dangar, at Gostwick, and asked the female inmate where her husband was. The woman replied he was at the head station. They then looked around the house, and took down a flitch of bacon and a double-barrelled gun, saying they wanted the gun and bacon, but would not rob the house, as they merely robbed the rich and not the poor. They departed, enquiring the road to Maitland. The one was of stout build, wearing a Calefornism hat, the other wearing a cabbage-tree hat; both riding bay horses. Upon information reaching Armidale, superintendent Miers and sergeant Granger immediately went in pursuit, but were not successful in discovering the whereabouts of the vagabonds; until Tuesday, shortly after noon, sergeants Granger and Reynolds were accompanying the mail out of Uralla, when about four miles on the road a man came out of the bush evidently with the view of sticking up the mail coach, but upon seeing the troopers just behind rushed back again. Granger and Reynolds then rode after the man, and on entering the bush saw another man and two horses. The horses were quickly mounted, and they galloped through the bush at full speed, advantageously getting ahead of the troopers, until their horses getting bogged, they left them and bolted on foot; the troopers followed their example, and coming to some rocks at the foot of a ridge, the bushrangers fired several shots at the troopers, and troopers at them, but ineffective on either side. A dense scrub gave the rascals an opportunity of escape, leaving in the hands of the troopers two horses, bridles, and saddles; subsequently a trooper brought in a gun and a bridle which had been abandoned by the rangers near the rocks.

Sergeants Granger and Reynolds, with a black tracker, again started on Tuesday night, but returned to-day (Wednesday) being unable to find further trace of them. I should not be surprised to hear more of these desperadoes further down the northern line before long. The whole affair either appears to be a great bungle on the part of the bushrangers in alarming the whole neighbourhood by robbing the hut of a gun and a flitch of bacon, or else it is only a feint for more desperate action in another quarter. It behoves the gold escort to be vigilant, and to be prepared for any contingency, especially between Tamworth and Murrurundi; the Northern escort is completed at Tamworth, and it should be remembered that one of the bushrangers at least is well acquainted with the Northern bush. I allude to Ben Hall who resided for some years in the district of Murrurundi. I may mention that sergeants Granger and Reynolds were attired in plain clothes, and appear to have used every effort to capture the men herein alluded to, although they were unsuccessful in doing so.

MELBOURNE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

THURSDAY MORNING, October 29th.—The spring seems to be as far off as ever, while we are rapidly drawing near to summer. The wind is wintry and boisterous, the rainfall is copious and cold, and all vegetation is fully one month behind the average of seasons. Winter garments are still the fashion, and the tailors are in despair. There is no chance of a second crop of fruit this year, but the orchards and gardens give evidence that the trees have thoroughly recovered from the exhaustion caused by the second summer of the early part of the year. Farmers, however, complain bitterly, and predictions of a short crop are confidently made. The roads are impassable, the creeks are flooded, and the wool-drays come straggling into town separately. There is not enough wool down yet to warrant the brokers in holding a sale. Several houses are crowded with goods and stores ready for loading. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that business men are shaking their heads in Collins-street, and the bank managers theirs in their several parlours. Never has such a mail been dispatched as that by the Bombay. Gold in bullion and coin was sent home in large parcels, but the merchants were very sparing in their remittances.

The anti-convict movement is still the only earnest business of the day. The standing committee have worked well together, and have been ably supported all over the colony. Every borough has sent home its separate petition or protest. At the meetings at which these have been adopted, the strongest expressions short of disloyalty have been used. Here are a few specimens strung together in the *Age*—all displaying the firmness and earnestness, coupled with the staunchest loyalty towards the old country. "The petition of the metropolitan corporation pronounces the project of the penal commissioners 'a breach of that act of mercy and grace—her Majesty's abolition of transportation ten years back.' It adds—'Our loyalty to the Queen, and pride in the old country, are good reasons why our rights, in every sense, as Englishmen should be cared for as fully and equally as those of our fellow subjects in any other portion of her Majesty's dominions.' The Melbourne meeting learned, 'with astonishment and indignation, the recommendation of the Penal Commissioners, in total disregard of the remonstrances of this and the neighbouring colonies.' The Ballaarat meeting—'We are [illegible] but there are still higher things than loyalty. [illegible] There is another loyalty also—we must be loyal to our children.' And again, 'If we are proud of anything, it is of being Englishmen, but we are forgetting the people of England that we will not have the convict system of England.' The Bendigo meeting—'If Western Australia wants convicts we can supply her from this side with the native article.' 'For the benefit of a few storekeepers there the interests and prospects of a continent are not to be swamped.' The St. Kilda—'The proposal would be worse, if carried out, than any of the cruelties perpetrated by the Russians on the Poles.' 'Violent language ought to be avoided, but every one could recollect that until very strong language was used the struggle on a former occasion was not brought to a close.' The Brunswick—'God forbid that such an extremity should arise, but, if necessary, we would forfeit our loyalty before submitting to such a thing.' The Fitzroy—'Earl Grey and his ideas are fast severing the feeling of loyalty.' Emerald Hill—'A curious return for our good feeling!' Moonlight—'The scheme is not only unjust and cruel, but incompatible with the privileges already conceded by the Imperial Government.' Geelong—

It will endanger the feelings of attachment so long and happily existing between her Majesty's subjects in Australia and the home of their birth."

The feeling in this matter has been much strengthened by the frightful murders which have recently occurred, the perpetrators of which have, with one exception, been former occupants of the gaols of the United Kingdom. Your Gilberts, O'Mealleys, and Halls are chivalry itself when compared with our Barretts, Gedyes, and Crosses.

The Keans are drawing good houses to the Haymarket, but neither pit, boxes, nor walls overflow. The audiences are select and appreciative, but not so numerous as the occasion deserves. In the dress circle one fails to count so many of the leading colonists as one might certainly expect. It is difficult to account for the apathy which, it must be admitted, has taken hold of the public mind. Certainly the weather has been unfavourable; but with such an actor as Kean in Sir Walter Amyot, Louis XI., and Cardinal Wolsey, the weather might be occasionally braved. The house rose as one man to Mrs. Kean when she appeared in answer to a call for her in the character of Queen Katherine, but on its repetition the play failed to draw more than a moderate house. The effect of the visit of these artists is showing itself most strongly in the Haymarket company. The stage business is as carefully gone through by the less conspicuous actors as by the stars. The by play is by no means the least important part of the performances, and the spectator rises thoroughly satisfied, with no incongruities or mistakes floating in his memory.

The Wonga Wonga brings Melbourne papers to the same date, from which we quote as follows:—

The *Herald* understands that the Victorian Government have resolved upon sending the entire battery of Armstrong guns to New Zealand.

The *Geelong Advertiser* of 27th ultimo draws attention to the fraudulent practice of packing wool with the pieces and locks inside the fleece and selling it as a good article. It publishes some correspondence between Messrs A. Douglas and Co., of Geelong, and Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co., of Melbourne, in which the former state that they purchased in December last, at the public sales held by the latter, thirty bales of greasy wool, and found on examination that it had been falsely packed in the manner described above. Messrs. Goldsbrough and Co., in reply, say that when selling the wool, sample bales were shown, and the bulk guaranteed to be equal thereto. Understanding that the bulk has so turned out, they refuse to recognise Messrs. Douglas and Co.'s claim for the difference in value, and do not admit the fact of false packing.

A correspondent of the *Mount Alexander Mail* suggests "as an improvement on the present mode of capital punishment by hanging, that the simple and inexpensive system of garotting, which has been sanctioned at Rio de Janeiro, in South America, for many years past, might be legalised by Parliament, and adopted with advantage." The process is as follows—"A chair is fixed in a certain part of the gaol; the culprit is seated and confined in it; a collar with a screw is placed round his neck; the customary prayers are read; and at the moment appointed for the execution of the sentence of death the screw is turned by the gaoler or other public functionary, under the orders of the Sheriff, and the criminal's life is extinguished."

The following somewhat singular and melancholy instance of death from a broken heart is given by the *Kyneton Guardian*:—"It is a common impression that to say that a person died of a broken heart is more a figure of speech in use by romantic writers than occurring in reality, yet such is not the fact. A case occurred the other day at the Kyneton Hospital, illustrative of this phenomenon. A woman named Ryan, and her two children were admitted. She was a new arrival, whose husband had gone up the country in search of employment, leaving her with some friends near Kyneton. Imagining that her husband had deserted her, she grew very disconsolate and was prematurely delivered of a child, which lived only a few hours. She was recovering slightly, when her friends came one day, and told her that they had received a letter from her husband, that he had succeeded in finding employment, and that he was about to remit her some money. The news changed the woman's very appearance. She did nothing but talk the whole day to the inmates of the ward of the pleasurable news, but in the night she died, almost ere they could get a light. On a post-mortem examination, her heart was found broken in two. The revulsion of grief to sudden joy was too much for an already diseased organ."

The application made the other day by Mr. Webb in the matter of the Provident Institute, before Mr. Justice Molesworth, in the Equity Court, for an order directing the shareholders to contribute and make good the sum by which the assets in the estate fall short of the liabilities, has been granted by his honour.

The *Age* says:—A decision under the Land Act of 1862 which is of importance to the squatting interest was given by his Honor Mr. Justice Barry, in Chambers, on Saturday last. It appears that in the matter of the reference between the Board of Lands and Survey and Edward Argyle, an application was made under the Common Law Proceeding Act, to have the award referred back to the arbitrators appointed under the Land Act of 1862. The Judge decided that those awards which were not received within the time prescribed by the Land Act may be referred back to the arbitrators. It appears that in the case of Mr. Argyle's station, the arbitrators reduced the rent originally fixed by the board by the sum of £1100, but their award was invalid, having been made after the lapse of the four months provided by the Land Act, and the board consequently fell back on the original estimate. His Honor granted the application, ordering the case to be referred back for reconsideration.

The same paper of the 27th ultimo remarks:—The extraordinary weather of the last two days must have been remarked by all our readers. Yesterday, in particular, during the forenoon, we had a change almost every hour, and from two to four a succession of violent squalls passed over the city. Through the courtesy of Mr. Ellery we are able to give the following report of the observed changes:—The readings of the barometer at the Observatory on Sunday and Monday indicated unusual atmospheric disturbances. The barometer commenced to fall yesterday at 9 a.m., and continued falling till 3 p.m., when it showed a slight indication of rising. The lowest reading, 29·124, occurred about two o'clock in the day. During Sunday night there were strong squalls, with lightning; the wind ranging N.W., N.N.W., and W. A severe squall, with hail, crossed over the Observatory about 1 o'clock. At 3 50 p.m., a tremendous squall of wind also took place.

The *Argus* of Thursday reports that at the usual meeting of the Council of the Acclimatisation Society on Tuesday, a letter was read from Dr. Macdonald, of Horsham, about sending down some kangaroos. Dr. Macdonald mentions:—"The kangaroos are of the grey variety, but if I succeed I will endeavour to add one or two pairs of red to the lot. It is a strange fact that in this district we never find the red kangaroo on the west side of the Wimmera, and I have often stood on the bank of the river, and seen numbers of red kangaroo near me, while, on the other side, grey ones in any number were within easy rifle shot. I have killed both varieties within an hour, within half a mile of each other, but separated by the river. I believe, however, that as the feet of the river is approached, this rule does not hold good." The secretary reported that one pair of kangaroos had been sent to New Zealand in charge of Captain F. B. Godfrey; also that two pairs of kangaroos and a native companion had been sent, with the kind permission of Mr. J. Sparkes, per mail steamer, to the Maharajah of Burdwan. These animals were placed under the care of Mr. J. F. Johnstone, a gentleman who was going direct to Burdwan, and who was good enough to promise that he would deliver them to the Maharajah.

Annie Elizabeth Faux, aged eight years, and her sister, Louisa Faux, aged five years, were burned to death at Barinhgup, on the 25th ultimo, the last of their stepfather having accidentally caught fire.

The inquest on the remains of the unfortunate woman Elizabeth Beckinsale, who was murdered at Woodstock, on Wednesday, the 21st ultimo, has resulted in a verdict of wilful murder against James Barrett, the farm servant, upon whom suspicion first fell. The most intense excitement prevailed at Epping during the investigation, and but for the perfect arrangements made by the police it is not improbable that the excited public would have taken the law into their own hands. On the day after the prisoner's committal, senior constable Somerhayes succeeded in fleecing, in a boarding-house in Flinders-street West, occupied by a person named Martin, a cap, coat, and a pair of trousers bearing distinct traces of blood, and there seems little doubt but that they are the same which Barrett had on when he committed the murder. Barrett left them in charge of Mr. Martin, in whose house he first stayed on his arrival in Melbourne.

The *Argus* states, a woman named Scott, and two men named respectively Cross and Gedge, have been sentenced to death at Beechworth Circuit Court, for the murder of a storekeeper named Robert Scott, at the Jamieson. The deceased was the husband of the woman Scott, and the men lived in the same house. Their victim had been ill from excessive drinking, and the evidence showed that the murder was prompted by the woman, who seems to have given her affections to one at least of her partners in crime.

The same paper mentions that the following horses have been purchased for the Calcutta market, and shipped in the Robert Small, which proceeded to sea on the 28th, viz:—Bourchelle, 4 years old, by Conrad, out of Enchantress, untried, bred by Mr. H. N. Simson; Cantest, by Dodo, dam Cranky, bred by Mr. H. N. Simson; Rob Roy, by Tamerod, dam Rephandra (dam of Quicksilver), bred by Mr. John Lord; Dandelion, by Dodo, dam Priscilla, bred by Mr. J. Harper; Young Sheriff, by High Sheriff, dam Modesty; Camaralzaman, by Abdallah, dam Fanny Elssler; Miss Farr, by Kelpie, dam Cleopatra, untried; March Fly, by Harkaway, dam Cleopatra, untried; President, 3 years old, by Wolsten dam Quince, untried, bred by H. M. Government; and Aqua, by Dolando, dam Mermaid, untried.

The great railway contract (says the *Argus*) undertaken some years ago by Messrs Cornish and Bruce is now finished, twelve months having elapsed since the last-opened portion of the line was first traversed by the trains, and the line having been formally handed over to the Government on Thursday last. Unfortunately, neither of the enterprising men who had the courage to undertake so large a task has lived to see its completion.

The following appears in Friday night's *Gazette*:—"Wilful Murder. £100 Reward. Free Pardon to an Accomplice. Whereas on the night of Monday, the 31st of last August, the body of a Chinaman, named Toon Tok, was found in a waterhole at Wattle Flat, near Heathcote, and whereas an inquest has been held on the said body, and a verdict of 'wilful murder' returned against some person or persons unknown. Notice is hereby given that a reward of £100 will be paid by the Government for such information as shall lead to the conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said Chinaman. The Governor will also extend her Majesty's free pardon to any person implicated in the above-mentioned crime (not being one of the actual perpetrators) who will give the required information. By his Excellency's command, J. McCULLOCH. Chief Secretary's Office, Melbourne, 22nd October, 1863. Particulars to aid Detection.—The deceased was wounded in nineteen places, apparently with a pickaxe, and the following property was taken from his person:—A colonial gold ring, with flowers on a square shield, and Chinese characters inside, a five and a half penny weight nugget, and about £40 in gold and notes."

The *Dunolly Express* says:—The other day a fifteen-ounce nugget was found in the new ground at Turkey Flat, and sold to Mr. Ferguson for about £60 sterling. On the following day, a splendid specimen, more than half gold, supposed to have been taken from the surface, but any rate found close to Dunolly, was sold to the Bank of Australasia. It weighed in the gross four and a half ounces, and when broken up contained two and a half ounces of gold.

RESERVE.

(*From the Saturday Review.*)

RESERVE, as denoting a characteristic, is, comparatively speaking, a new word. Old writers now and then call a man reserved, coupling the idea with policy or constitutional melancholy; but the word reserve, as meaning an innate quality of a healthy mind, we do not meet with. In fact, there was not, in other days, the occasion for it which we find among ourselves. Reserve was not a national quality, as it is supposed to be now, and if people wanted to attribute something of the kind to their acquaintance, they commonly expressed their meaning by some harsher term—sour perhaps, morose, sullen, proud, lofty, taciturn, or dissembling. Or the objectionable trait was summarily set down to "humours," and a thickness of the blood. That a man should lead a shut-up life—should deliberately conceal the best part of himself, his more intimate and individual sentiments, from the society of which he forms a part—and that this habit of his should affect others with admiration, and with a raised and excited expectation, does not accord with the way of thinking of those less fastidious times when wits talked their very best in coffee-houses or other public resorts, and were very willing to let who would hear them. There was little of what we understand by reserve in days when probably every one's arena for bringing out what was in him was found in mixed companies or casual intercourse, not in the close feminine domestic circle of modern refinement, nor in the habitual exclusive intercourse of one or two chosen intimates who can be relied upon for understanding every turn of thought and shade of feeling.

Whatever our fathers did, it is a word that we, at least, could ill spare—"reserve" accounts for and explains so many things. And yet what that reserve is which is not pride, nor sullenness, nor shyness, nor dulness, nor melancholy, nor affectation, but a thing altogether apart from all these, is not so easy to define. The first social example of the quality that occurs to us is the poet Gray, and it is amusing to see how the old rough frankness bristled and clashed against the new exclusive element. It is very little to Johnson's credit that he did not admire Gray's poetry, but Johnson was a conservative, and Gray was in all things a precursor and improvisator. Thus, he started the popular love of the picturesque, and is the first solitary tourist on record. He wrote poetry that men vowed they could not understand, just as old-fashioned folks do now by *In Memoriam*. He set up and acted on a new theory of social and literary independence; and he was reserved—reserved in the new heroic way. That is, he had a vast number of contempts and antipathies, and some faint friendships; he mistrusted mankind, but where he gave his confidence it was unlimited; he loved but one woman, and she was his mother, but this love was pathetic and exemplary; and, finally, he shut himself up, and eschewed general society. This was not the character to suit Johnson's old-world practice or principles, and he summarily disposed of it after his manner. "Sir, he was a dull fellow—dull in company, dull in his closet, dull everywhere; he was dull in a new way; and that made many people think him great." Now the poet, in his own line, was great, and to his intimates was, and deserved to be, pre-eminently interesting; but we believe this is a fair enough picture of his actual deportment to the world at large. And reserve is business to the majority of those who come in contact with it—a fact which it may not be amiss to press at a time when everybody is pleased to be thought reserved, and disowns the charge with the gentlest disclaimer, either for his country or himself. There is a reserve merely of manner, of which we will only say that it is much to be preferred to the opposite extreme; but reserve of mind—the attitude of holding back what is most distinctive of the speaker, and what affects him nearest—disqualifies a man for general cheerful companionship. Not that we would confound reserve with dulness. A practised observer distinguishes the two before a word is spoken. As Bacon says—"If a man be thought secret, it inviteth discovery," which dulness never does. There is the interest, for those who care for such things, of detecting the real man through the veil it pleases him to wear. The character most liable to reserve has high attractive points—it has self-respect, self-restraint, sensitiveness, and possibly a high moral standard and a correct taste; but the reserve itself, if not an innate fault, is yet a misfortune. It is the effect of some early check, neglect, wounded feeling, or uncongenial circumstances when the character began to form itself. And it results in harm; for that must be a narrowing, hardening quality which keeps a man always on the defensive, and suspicious of aggression, and shuts him up from real, equal, open, intercourse with the greater number of those who fall in his way. It is no credit to a man that very few people know him, and yet it is constantly stated by his friends as a sort of distinction separating him from the common herd, who lay themselves bare—thoughts, feelings, emotions—at the mere prompting of the occasion, without jealous choice of witnesses or care for a fit audience.

It is sometimes thought a sign of freedom from egotism that a man never speaks of himself; but it more commonly denotes reserve, and is, in truth, one of its most repelling characteristics. Reserve is compatible with great freedom and fluency of speech on those subjects which are public property. Indeed, men who are conscious that they hold an impregnable position are often very ready on common topics, and may even conceal from the unobservant that there is a part of themselves which no eye is ever permitted to pry into. But this sort of talk, in the long run, is unsatisfactory—it wants the savour of candour and true sincerity. The reserved and the open are not even here on a level, for there is no subject so removed from personal interests and regards as not to suffer in the handling from this watchful jealousy lest the general should touch on the private and individual. Whatever a man is, however attractive his powers or qualities, if he persistently shuns personal confidences where it would be natural to make them, it is wise to accept the reticence as a sign of mistrust. Acquaintance here will not ripen into friendship. All people talk of themselves to somebody, and it is, in fact, an especial luxury to the reserved class, from their self-invented, self-conscious habit of mind. This sometimes impels them to strange confidences. A man of rigid reserve will tell a stranger things about himself which he has hid from friend, and wife, and child; and this either from a grudging mistrust of those near him—lest the barrier, once broken down, should never be raised again—or because he can talk of things the most intimate and close to him if secure from the free, bold touch of sympathy and affection. Thus it is that confiding, cordial natures are often invaded with something like a ping, as if kindness rejected and interest slighted, when they find that their reserved friend has been revealing his inner nature to a chance talkative stranger, which he has withheld from them through long seeming intimacy, interchange of kind offices, and tried fidelity. In fact, when frank and friendly people call a man reserved, it commonly means some personal experience of this sort.

It is, perhaps, impossible not to be flattered by any thing like exclusive regard. We are all so far selfish as to prize a thing the more for its being, in some particular sense, our own:—

And what alone did all the year surpass,
The sweet possession of the fairy hour;
Single, and conscious to itself alone
Of pleasures to the envious world unknown.

And here, no doubt, lies much of the charm of reserve—it points to something which may become an exclusive possession. Nor do even persons care how narrow is the outlet for sensibility and enthusiasm, so that it flows freely for them. If a man does not open his heart to many people, he is too readily assumed to be capable of a particular effusion and intensity of trust in a chosen few. The truth is, however, that nothing really needs such constant practice as the affections. A man does not feel a bit the stronger for feeling rarely; and we would go further, and say that the man who resolutely controls all expression of feeling contracts something more than expression—he keeps down the thing itself. An exclusive manner cannot be maintained without a certain cast of sentiment towards the persons against whom this guard is kept. The outside does not bode the least, as is fondly supposed; it more commonly undertakes the real condition of affairs. And yet, because all silence and reticence have an air of mystery, we often see the frank genial nature, which, like the green fields, bears its wealth visible to all eyes, disregarded for one of these supposed niches of treasure, and centres of hidden fire. It is women's weakness especially to be caught by the romance of a stern inaccessible nature, accessible to her and to her alone—more particularly if she be of the jealous temper which grudges sharers in its privileges. Reserve gives great occasion for her particular talent of mystical physiognomy. If the countenance is impenetrable, then

Calm pleasures there abide, majestic pride,

if rigid, she can detect lightning flashes of feeling; if it is mobile, and subject to transitions and rapid fluctuations of expressions, it is like a map of a country of which she alone has the key. What depths of tenderness, humanity, and intellect will she not attribute to eyes that kindle while the tongue is mute, to a brow that contracts under unexpressed thought, and to lips that pass from scorn to sweet under restrained impulse! Yet mere sensitiveness—sensitiveness that never gets wholly away from self, never quite loses itself in others—may be at the bottom of the stimulating exterior. The shyness of pride, the horror of self-betrayal, the fear of ridicule, or the intense enjoyment and appreciation of being understood, are all very tell-tale emotions, and can dispense with speech. Where reserve is a strong characteristic, even thoughts of universal kindness are no habitual occupation of heart or intellect; though the want may be more than atoned for to the favoured few by a warm partiality of preference, confiding dependence, and depth of personal regard. Where there is this harmony, let the union be as close and as exclusive as it will. Reserve is an element of strength, and has its work to do in the world as a check on babbling sentiment and on the weak effusions of shallower boisterous natures. We do not care to have everybody diffusively and expansively benevolent. What we require at the waste that is sometimes observable of an honest regard—a confidence on one side, with efforts to please that are not and never will be returned. We find something lowering in some people's humble attendance on tempers of this nature—in their waiting and watching for chance crumbs of sympathy. There is always a time when these unrequited endeavours should cease. Sympathy and confidence should be mutual, or they should tone down to a lower level. A lover was once refused, at the end of fifteen years, on the ground of insufficient acquaintance. It is wise in friend as well as suitor to give up the hope of occupying any large place in the mind which has had ample opportunities of knowing all the good that is in him, and yet has not availed itself of them.

A certain set of strong qualities can hardly be found in man without the counterbalance of contempt and disdain. Being free from a particular class of temptations, people despise those who are subject to them. Above all, the power of silence is one to be proud of, both for the snares and dangers from which it saves, and the prestige which it wins. All reserved people have mistrust of others. Most of them undervalue the diversion or refinement of those among whom they live. It is almost necessarily a supercilious habit of mind, and this is apparent whenever a man of reserved temper will talk frankly of his reserve. He owns that the mass of mankind are beyond—which means beneath—his sympathy. He will confess to being hopeless—which, again, means careless—of their regard. There may, indeed, be the appearance of reserve from opposite causes—from the mere want of a sense of individuality. Some people have no privacy because their own nature never occupies them. They cannot be brought to talk about themselves, or to make confidences, from mere ignorance of the subject. Their fault is an intellectual one, and the less need be said about them because they are essentially dry and uninteresting. Nobody cares much what they may have to say on any topic, and their reserve is what only the mere philanthropic would seek to break through.

Shyness and reserve are so often alike in their effects that it is no wonder they are constantly confounded. Shyness, under a composed exterior, looks like reserve; and reserve, when people judge only by manner, often passes for shyness. But the likeness is only superficial. It is easy to distinguish, where there is opportunity for observation, the painful shrinking and recoil which puts Shyness at a distance, from the arm's-length attitude of resistance by which Reserve holds the world at bay. Genuine shyness must be some compound of fear, self-consciousness, and inexperience. It implies an acute sense of barenness and exposure, which intercourse with the world will certainly modify. What reserve is, we have not arrived at; but it is a quality, when once implanted, which custom and society will rather increase than wear out. It is felt to be a power and a protection, and is cherished as an armour of defence; and so it is, but it is also an admission of weakness and an evidence of defect. With all respect, and liking too, for our reserved friends, and for the unimpressive appearance which a well-guarded reserve makes in the world, we yet submit that the strongest minds—the most vigorous, comprehensive, prudent, and far-seeing, the natures most to be relied upon, most influential, and most thoroughly loveable—are essentially unreserved.

FUNERAL.—The friends of the Messrs. SHEPHERD, of the Darling Nursery, are invited to attend the funeral of their deceased Mother, to move from her late residence, the Darling Nursery, Newtown Road, THIS (Monday) AFTERNOON, at half past three o'clock. J. A. EARL, undertaker, Darlington.

Department of Public Works
Sydney, 30th October, 1863

TENDERS for PUBLIC WORKS and SUPPLIES.—Tenders are invited for the following Public Works and Supplies. For full particulars see *Government Gazette*, a file of which is kept at every Police Office in the colony.

No tender will be taken into consideration, unless the terms of the notice be strictly complied with.

Nature of Works and Supplies.	Date to which Tenders can be received at this Office.
Great Southern Railway—Extension from Picton to Goulburn. Completion of Contract No. 3.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 3rd November.
Great Northern Railway—Extension Singleton towards Armidale. Completion of Contract No. 1	
Tank, &c., Gaol, Armidale	
Great Southern Railway—Extension from Picton to Goulburn. Contract No. 6	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 10th November.
Windsor and Richmond Railway—Permanent Way.—Blacktown to South Creek and South Creek to Richmond	
Cartage of Wool	
Completion of Telegraph and Post Office, Murrurundi.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 17th Nov.
Court-house and Lockup, Wentworth.	12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, 24th Nov.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 26th October, 1863.

£4000 REWARD, for the apprehension of JOHN GILBERT, JOHN O'MEALLEY, BENJAMIN HALL, and JOHN VANE.
AND £100 REWARD FOR ACCOMPLICES.

Whereas the abovenamed persons are charged with the commission of numerous and serious offences, and have hitherto eluded the efforts to apprehend them: It is hereby notified that the Government will pay a reward of One Thousand Pounds for such information as will lead to the apprehension of each of the offenders named.

The Government will also pay a reward of One Hundred Pounds for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons for harbouring, assisting, or maintaining any of the abovenamed offenders.

All such information communicated by any person charged with the commission of an offence will entitle his case to favourable consideration by the Crown, and will in all cases be regarded by the police authorities as strictly confidential; and in the event of payment of any of the rewards above offered, the name of the recipient will not be disclosed.

The above rewards are offered in lieu of all others previously payable by Government for the apprehension or conviction of the offenders above named.

WILLIAM FORSTER.

TENDERS FOR WATER POLICE HULK.—"TENDER" will be received at this office until noon on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1863, from persons willing to supply the Government of Queensland with a vessel of not less than 500 tons burthen, suitable for the purposes of a Water Police Hulk and Prison for Refractory Seamen.

Parties tendering will state the ages of the vessels offered, the materials of which built, and all other particulars—both as to vessel and also as to stores, boats, furniture, tackling, &c., and must further mention the time within which, after inspection and approval on the part of this Government, they will be prepared to deliver up the vessels tendered within the harbour of Moreton Bay. The sum tendered for is to embrace all charges of every description, including the vessel's conveyance to Moreton Bay.

At the foot of every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that case that they will severally execute and deliver at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Brisbane, within ten days from the notification of acceptance a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £500 for securing such performance.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for Water Police Hulk."

T. DE LACY MOFFATT, Colonial Treasurer.
The Treasury, Queensland, 30th September, 1863.

TRUST AND AGENCY COMPANY OF AUSTRALASIA.
(Limited.)
Head Office, 31, St. Swithin's-lane, London, E.C.
Capital, £500 000,
With power to increase to £1 000 000.
ADVANCES
Made for a term of years up to £20,000, on
Pastoral security,
Freehold estates, &c.
Apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., managing agents for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

UNITED FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of SYDNEY.—This Company grants Policies of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and wool contained therein, for any term, at moderate rates of premium.
WILLIAM RAE, Manager.
325 George-street, October 1863.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company continues to grant POLICIES of Insurance against fire on woolsheds and on wool therein, for long or short periods, at the current rates of premium.
A. STANGER LEATHES, resident secretary.
Wynyard-square.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney.
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq. M.L.C. | Hon. J. B. Watt, Esq., M.L.C.
Edward Knox, Esq. | M.L.C.
Hon. E. D. Thomson, Esq. C.B. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Medical Referees:
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D.,
Joseph Burgon, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Surveyor—H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding..... £1,390,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding..... 1,213,000
Of which £200,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £260,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in town or country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

TO GENTLEMEN leaving the colony, and others wishing to Dispose of their Household Furniture and Effects.
Messrs. BRADLEY and NEWTON, having been for many years in the habit of conducting sales of the above description, assure those who may favour them with their patronage that the greatest care and diligence is bestowed on all sales entrusted them, thus ensuring the highest prices to the vendor.
Those who object to a sale by auction at their private residences are respectfully informed that S and N's spacious Rooms afford unrivalled accommodation for the display of Furniture; and their Picture Gallery was built with the view of exhibiting to advantage oil paintings, water-colours, and works of art, for which it is eminently adapted.
☞ Inventories taken and catalogues prepared free of charge.
Valuations accurately made.
Cash advanced liberally on goods intended for sale by auction.
Old Bank of Australasia, 239, George-street.

FROM ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LONDON.
All the new goods are now opening.
HITCHCOCK, HARDIE, and BUZACOTT,
late O'Donnell, Bate, and Co.
N.B.—The remaining drapery stock is being sold out on FAVOURABLE TERMS to cash buyers.